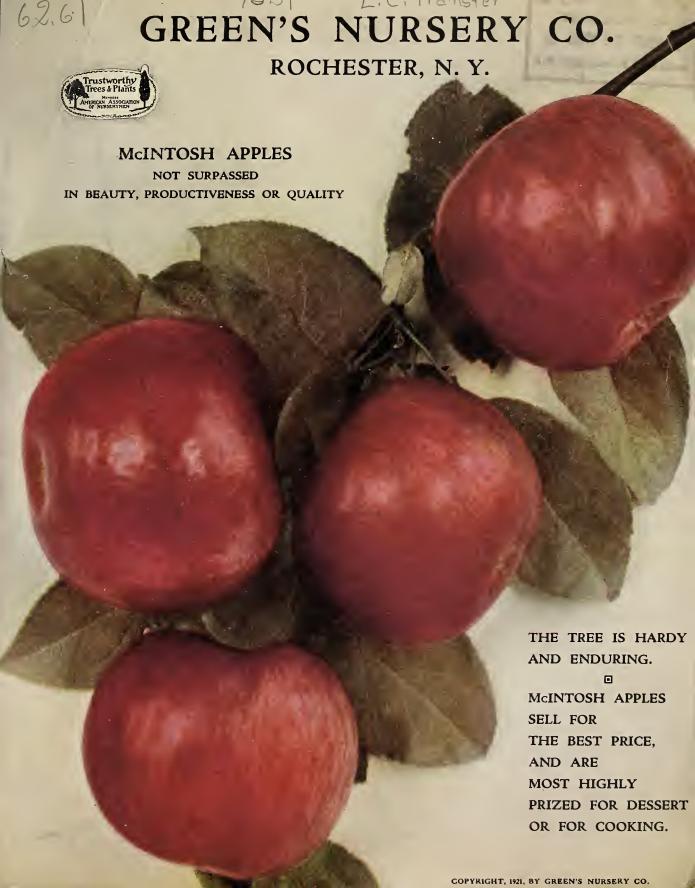
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Reproduction of Our Certificate of Membership in the American Association of Nurserymen

Why You Should Buy Your Trees From a Member of the American Association of Nurserymen

What Some Farm Papers Think About the Association

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

Every farmer who buys fruit trees—and that certainly ought to mean every farmer—is to be congratulated on the fact that steps have at last been taken which should largely eliminate the fraudulent fruit-tree agents who have heretofore swindled so many people.

The members of this Association are determined to admit no nurseryman as a member unless he has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. Every farmer who has to buy fruit trees hereafter will do well to make sure that the nurseryman from whom he orders is a member of this "American Association of Nurserymen" and proves this by use of the official trade-mark.

From The Progressive Farmer.

"BUY YOUR TREES DIRECT!" Says Uncle Sam

"If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman he will save the expense of the agent and is less liable to the mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling." United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 113.

Green's Nursery Co: We planted 152 apple trees from your nursery last spring and lost but one of the number, a good enough record to suit us. They are the finest trees we have ever planted, and we have planted lots of trees. We will plant more of your apple trees this fall. Larsen Bros., Lafayette, Indiana.

Green's Nursery Co.: I am very much pleased with the Herbert raspberry plants I got from you two years ago. They are fine large berries. Mrs. C. S. Boyd, Zion, Illinois.

FARM JOURNAL

"What is this American Association of Nurserymen?" one of Our Folks writes the Orchard Editor. "Is it a good thing? The catalogs I get never say anything about it." The Orchard Editor hastens to say that this Association is composed of the better nurserymen who have gotten together, and it certainly is a good thing for planters. It gives to planters more protection than they dream of. The Association has a trade-mark, and it is too bad the member nurserymen do not all put it on their catalogs, and in their advertisements, so that buyers would have confidence in the firms they deal with.

From The Farm Journal.

THIS IS THE TRADE-MARK OF THE



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Green's Nursery Co.: I bought some currant plants from you two years ago and must say they are fine. I never saw or had any crop like it. The Diploma sure did make a hit with everybody that saw them and the Red Cross bore more currants than any other I saw. I will have room for about 200 plants. H. S. Pletcher, Joliet, Illinois.

Green's Nursery Co.: I received the cherry trees in fine condition. They were the best trees I ever saw. Next year I will need some more trees and will give my order to Green's Nursery Company. I wish to congratulate you on the way you filled my order and the fine condition in which I received them. Oni D. Stuart, Unitah, Utah.

PRICE LIST

SPRING 1921

SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND PRIOR SALE

These Prices in Effect December 1, 1920, and This Price List Supersedes any Other List Previously Issued.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

LIST OF GENERAL VARIETIES

Alexander
American Blush
Baldwin
Blsmarck
Black Ben Davis
Blenhelm Orange
Duchess of Oldenburg
Fameuse
Gano
Gravenstein
Green's Improved Baldwin
Hubbardston Nonesuch
Jonathan
King
Maiden's Blush
Northern Spy

Pound Sweet
R. I. Greening
Red Astrachan
Roxbury Russet
Shlawassee Beauty
Spitzenburg
Stark
Starr
Sweet Bough
Tolman Sweet
Transcendent Crab
Wagener
Wealthy
Winter Banana
Wismer's Dessert
Wolf River

PRICES OF GENERAL VARIETIES

		10 of One	
	Each	Varlety	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
Medlum slze, 4½ to 6 ft., XX	.85	7.50	65.00
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X	.70	6.00	50.00

LIST OF SPECIAL VARIETIES

Delicious Grimes Golden McIntosh Opalescent Rome Beauty Stayman's Winesap Yellow Transparent

PRICES OF SPECIAL VARIETIES

		10 of One	
	Each	Variety	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft, XXX	\$1.10	\$10.00	\$90.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX	.95	8.50	75.00
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X	.80	7.00	60.00

DWARF APPLE TREES

LIST OF VARIETIES

Baldwin Delicious Duchess of Oldenburg Fameuse McIntosh Red Astrachan Rome Beauty Stayman's Winesap Wealthy Winter Banana Yellow Transparent

PRICES OF DWARF APPLE TREES

Large size, 4 to 5 ft., XXX Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX Smaller size, 2 to 3 ft., X	Each \$1.50 1.35 1.20	Variety \$14.00 12.50 11.00
Gillatter Size, z to 5 ft., 2	1.20	11.00

OUINCE TREES

Green's Orange Quince

PRICES OF QUINCE TREES

		10 of One	
	Each	Variety	100
Large size, 4 to 5 ft., XXX	\$1.45	\$13.50	\$125.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX	1.20	11.00	100.00
Smaller size, 2 to 3 ft., X	1.00	9.00	80.00

STANDARD PEAR TREES

LIST OF VARIETIES

Anjou Bartlett Bosc Clapp's Favorite Flemish Beauty Kieffer Lawrence Seckel Sheldon Wilder Early Worden Seckel

PRICE OF STANDARD PEAR TREES (EXCEPT BOSC AND WORDEN SECKEL)

		10 of One	
	Each	Variety	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX	\$1.25	\$11.50	\$105.00
Medlum size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX	1.10	10.00	90.00
Smaller size, 3 to 5 ft., X	.95	8.50	75.00

PRICE OF BOSC AND WORDEN SECKEL STANDARD PEAR TREES

		IU OI One
	Each	Varlety
Large slze, 4 to 6 ft., XXX	\$1.50	\$14.00
Medium slze, 4 to 5 ft., XX	1.25	11.50
Smaller size, 3 to 4 ft., X	1.00	9.00

No large size XXX grade of Worden Seckel for sale. We can supply this variety only in the XX and X grades.

SPECIAL SIZE, EXTRA LARGE, BARTLETT

We have some extra large, selected, Bartlett, 7 ft. and up in height at \$1.50 each, \$14.00 per 10.

DWARF PEAR TREES

LIST OF VARIETIES

Anjou Bartlett Clapp's Favorite Duchess Flemish Beauty Gans Kieffer Lawrence Seckel Wilder Early Worden Seckel

PRICES OF DWARF PEAR TREES

	Paula	10 of One	100
Large size, 4 to 5 ft., XXX	Each \$1.00	Varlety \$9.00	100 \$80.00
Medlum slze, 3 to 4 ft., XX	.85	7.50	65.00
Smaller size, 2 to 3 ft., X	.70	6.00	50.00

PLUM TREES

LIST OF VARIETIES

Blue Damson Bradshaw . Burbank German Prune Guell Lombard Niagara Shippers Pride Shropshire Damson York State Prune

PRICES OF PLUM TREES

		10 of One	
	Each	Variety	100
Large size, 6 to 7 ft., XXX	\$1.45	\$13.50	\$125.00
Medium slze, 4½ to 6 ft., XX	1.20	11.00	100.00
Smaller size, 3 to 4½ ft., X	1.00	9.00	80.00

PEACH TREES, ROSE BUSHES, AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS CANNOT BE SHIPPED IN THE FALL. SHIPPED ONLY IN THE SPRING.

CHERRY TREES

LIST OF SWEET VARIETIES

Gov. Wood	Napoleon
Green's Black Tartarlan	Windsor

PRICES OF SWEET CHERRY TREES

		10 of One	
	Each	Variety	100
Large slze, 5 ft, and up, XXX	\$1.45	\$13.50	\$125.00
Medlum size, 4 to 5 ft., XX	1.20	11.00	100.00
Smaller size, 3 to 4 ft., X	1.00	9.00	80.00

LIST OF SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse Early Richmond English Morello	Late Duke May Duke Montmorency Ostheim
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PRICES OF SOUR CHERRY TREES

Each	Varlety	100
\$1.45	\$13.50	\$125.00
1.20	11.00	100.00
1.00	9.00	80.00
	\$1.45 1.20	\$1.45 1.20 \$13.50 11.00

APRICOTS

Well Headed	Hardy Apricot Trees.	Price	\$1.25 eac

PEACH TREES

Carman	Hale
Champlon	Late Crawford
Crosby	Nlagara
Early Crawford	Rochester
Elberta	Yellow St. John
	1/

	Each	Varlety	100
Large slze, 4½ ft., and up, XXX	\$.85	\$8.00	\$75.00
Medlum slze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., XX	.75	7.00	65.00
Smaller slze, about 3 ft., X	.65	6.00	55.00

NUT TREES

	Each	10
American Sweet Chestnut4 to 5 ft	\$1.25	\$11.50
Butternut 6 to 8 ft	.80	7.00
Butternut	.65	5.50
Butternut4 to 5 ft	.55	4.50
Hazelnut (Fllbert) 3 to 4 ft	.75	7.00
Walnut, Black 6 to 8 ft	.70	6.50
Walnut, Black 5 to 6 ft	.60	5.50
Walnut, Black4 to 5 ft	.50	4.50
Walnut, Japan 3 to 4 ft	.80	7.00
Walnut, Thomson's English.:4 to 5 ft	2.00	19.00
Walnut, Thomson's English 3 to 4 ft	1.75	16.50
Walnut, Thomson's English 2 to 3 ft	1.50	14.00

GRAPE VINES

Agawam Brighton Campbell's Early. Carman Concord Dlamond Delaware	10 of One Variety \$4.00	Eaton Lucile McPike Nlagara Regal Wing Worden	10 of One Variety \$4.00
		Ea \$1.	

GARDEN ROOTS

Palmetto Asparagus, 3 yr { Conover's Asparagus, 3 yr }	Each	10 \$.60	50 \$1,25	100 \$2.50	100 0 \$11.50
Myatt's Linnaeus Rhubarb Sage, transplanted roots	\$.15 .25	1.00 2.00	3.75 8.00	7.50 16.00	

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

	10 of One					
	Each	Varlety	50	100		
Downing	\$.40	\$3.00	\$10.00	\$20.00		
Chautauqua	.60	5.50				
Red Jacket	.50	4.50				

CURRANT BUSHES

Price of Two-Year-Old Extra Size Currant Bushes

DiplomaRed	Each \$.30	10 \$2.50	50 \$10.00	100 ° \$20.00	1000 \$125.00
PerfectionRed	.65	6.00	27.50	55.00	
White GrapeWhite.	.50	4.50	20.00	40.00	

Price of	Two-Year-Old	Medlum Size	Currant Bushes

	Each	10
DlplomaRed	\$ 20	e: 75
Red Cross Red	\$.20	ψ1.73

BLACKBERRY BUSHES

Extra Strong

	10	50	100	1000
Blowers Blackberry	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$45.00
Eldorado	1.10	3.50	7.00	
Green's Hardy	1.25	4.25	8.50	

RASPBERRY BUSHES

ColumbianPurple	10	50	100	1000
Cuthbert Red Herbert Red Plum Farmer Black Scarff Black	\$.75	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Honeysweet Black Syracuse Red S	60c. e	each,	\$5.00 per	10

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Brandywlne Corsican Gibson Parson's Beauty Woodrow	10 \$.50	50 \$1.25	100 \$2.50	1000 \$12.00
Kellogg's Premier	\$.75	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00

EVERGREENS AND HEDGES

	Each	10	100
California Privet18 to 24 in	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
California Privet 2 to 3 ft	.25	2.00	12.00
Callfornia Privet 3 to 4 ft	.35	3.00	20.00
Dwarf Barberry (Thun.)12 to 18 in	.25	2.25	20.00
Norway Spruce	.75	6.00	50.00
Norway Spruce 2 to 3 ft	1.00	8.00	70.00
Norway Spruce 3 to 4 ft	1.50	12.50	
Colorado Blue Spruce18 to 24 in	3.00		
Arbor Vltae	.75	7.00	
Monroov Courses and Ashon Vites will be	hallad	with seeth	****

Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae will be bailed with earth upon request, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 10 cents extra per tree; 2 to 3 ft., 18 cents extra per tree; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cents extra per tree.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	10	100
Ash, Mountain	\$.80		
Bechtel's Crab	.90		
Purple Beech	1.25		
Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping	2.00		
Catalpa Bungel	2.00		
Catalpa Speciosa 5 to 6 ft	.50	\$ 4.50	\$30.00
Cataipa Speciosa 6 to 8 ft	.60	5.50	40.00
Catalpa Speciosa 8 to 10 ft	.75	7.00	50.00
Elm, American 6 to 8 ft	1.00	9.00	
Elm, American 8 to 10 ft	1.25	11.50	
Elm, American	1.50	14.00	
Elm, American	2.50	24.00	
Horse Chestnut, White	1.00		
Horse Chestnut, Red	2.00		
Linden, American (Basswood)	1.50		
Maple, Ash-leaved 8 to 10 ft	1.00	9.50	
Maple, Norway 6 to 8 ft	1.35	12.50	
Maple, Norway 8 to 10 ft	1.75	16.50	
Maple, Norway	2.25	21.50	
Maple, Sugar or Rock 6 to 8 ft	1.50	14.00	
Maple, Sugar or Rock 8 to 10 ft	2.00	19.00	
Maple, Silver 6 to 8 ft	.75	6.50	
Maple, Silver 8 to 10 ft	1.00	9.00	
Maple, Silver	1.50	14.00	
Mulberry, Russian 4 to 5 ft	.50	4.00	
Mulberry, Russian 5 to 6 ft	.60	5.00	
Oak, Red 5 to 6 ft	1.50		
Oak, English 5 to 6 ft	1.50		
Plum, Purple Leaved (P. Pissardi)	1.50		227.1.1
Poplar, Carolina 5 to 6 ft	.45	4.00	30.00
Poplar, Carolina 6 to 8 ft	.55	5.00	40.00
Poplar, Carolina 8 to 10 ft	.65	6.00	50.00
Poplar, Carolina 10 to 12 ft	.80	7.50	65.00
Poplar, Lombardy 5 to 6 ft	.40	3.50	25.00
Poplar, Lombardy 6 to 8 ft	.50	4.50	35.00
Poplar, Lombardy 8 to 10 ft	.60	5.50	45.00
Poplar, Lombardy	.75	7.00	60.00
Thorn, Double White Flowering	1.00		
Thorn, Double Scarlet Flowering	1.00		
Willow, Golden 6 to 8 ft	.50	4.50	40.00
Willow, Golden 8 to 10 ft	.75	7.00	65.00

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Althea, (Rose of Sharon)	Strond Duches	
Butterfly Bush		1
Deutzia Crenata Rosea	Strong Bushes	
Deutzia Candida (White)	Strong Bushes	
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	Strong Bushes	
Fringe, Purple	Strong Bushes	
Golden Beli (Forsythia)		Each
Golden Leaved Elder		\$.50
Hydrangea Arborescens		
Japan Quince		>
Lilac Vuigaris, Purple		
Lilac Alba, White		10 of One
Snowbail		Variety
Spiraea Van Houttei		\$4.50
Spiraea Callosa Rosea		1
Syringa (Mock Orange)		1
Tree Cranberry		1
Weigelia		1
Yucca Filamentosa		1
	/	
		10 of One

		to of One
	Each	Variety
Barberry Thunbergii (Dwarf)18 to 24 in	\$.35	\$3.00
Hydrangea, P. G 18 to 24 in	.40	3.50
Hydrangea, P. G 2 to 3 ft	.50	4.50
Hydrangea, P. G 3 to 4 ft	.60	5.50
Lilac, VillosaStrong Bushes	.75	7.00
Spiraea Anthony Waterer Strong Bushes	.60	5.50
Spiraea Billardi Strong Bushes	.40	3.50
Lilacs, French Varieties		
Double and Single (Strong Bushes	.75	7.00

FLOWERING VINES

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii)Strong Vines	
Clematis Jackmanni, Purple Strong Vines	1
Clematis Paniculata, White Strong Vines	Each
Honeysuckle, (Hall's Japan), Strong Vines	\$.75
Trumpet Vine Strong Vines	
Wistaria, Purple Strong Vines	
Wistaria, Blue Strong Vines	
Wistaria, White Strong Vines	\$7.00
Dutchman's Pipe Strong Vines	1
Trings of the Course of Advance Inch	/

PERENNIALS AND BULBS

	Each	10	100
Ostrich Plume	\$.15	\$1.00	
Paeonies, White, Pink or Red	.50	4.00	
Paeonies, Two Color	.50	4.00	
Paeonies, Mixed Colors	.35	3.00	
Phlox, Pink, White, or Red	.25	2.00	\$16.00
Phlox, Mixed Colors	.20	1.75	12.00
Anchusa	.50	4.00	• • • • • •
Dahlias	.40	3.00	
Giadiolus	.10	.90	4.00
DIAGIOIGS	.10	.70	4.00

ROSE BUSHES

Frau Karl Druschki	Magna Charta } Each Madam Plantier } \$.90 Paul Neyron
Blue Rambler Crimson Rambler Dorothy Perkins Each Excelsa Lady Gay., Multiflora Japonica. Multiflora	

SERVICES OF AN EXPERT FREE

We have received so many letters from our good friends and patrons, saying: "I want to plant a home garden, but am not familiar with the different varieties. Won't you give me the benefit of your experience and advise me what varieties to plant?" that Mr. Green has decided to make a general suggestion of varieties for home planting. Mr. Green is unusually well qualified to make such a selection, as he is one of the best authorities on varieties in the country. For nearly fifty years he has been a fruit grower and nurseryman himself, also editor of Green's Fruit Grower, one of the largest horticultural publications in the world. The varieties offered in these collections are all thoroughly tried and tested kinds, and can be absolutely relied upon.

Special Home Garden Collection Prepared by Charles A. Green

epared by Charles A. Green

Special Price, \$11.00

1	Malmacak Standard Apple	.vv
1	McIntosh Standard Apple	AA
1	Bartlett Standard Pear	XXX
1	York State Prune	XXX
1	Black Tartarian Cherry	XXX
1	Elberta Peach	XXX
	Lucile Red GrapeExtra Str	
	Downing Gooseberry Extra Str	
	Red Cross CurrantsExtra Str	
5	Blowers Blackberry Extra Str	ong
	Syracuse Red Raspberry Extra Str	

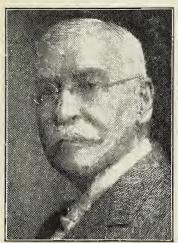
Special Flowering Shrub Collection

Prepared by Charles A. Green

Special Price, \$5.00

1 Double Flowering Red Althea	Extra Strong
1 Single Flowering White Althea	Extra Strong
1 Snowball	Extra Strong
1 Hydrangea P. G	Extra Strong
1 Spiraea Van Houttei	
1 Syringa (Mock Orange)	
1 Barberry Thunbergii	
1 Forsythia (Golden Bell)	
1 Deutzia (Our Choice)	
1 French Lilac (Our Choice)	Extra Strong

PLANTS, TREES AND VINES INCREASE IN PRICE



CHARLES A. GREEN

"I notice that plants vines and shrubs are going up," remarked a friend riding down town with me on the street car. "I can see a reason for other things advancing, such as clothing, groceries and farm products but I see no reason why plants, vines and trees should be increased in price."

"Wages have increased in the nursery," I replied.

"Yes," replied my friend, "I realize that."

"Do you realize that the big nurseries use carloads of rope, lumber, burlap, labels, excelsior, moss, and sometimes many carloads, and that these have all increased in price?" I asked.

"No, it never occurred to me that the nurserymen needed

such supplies," my friend replied.
"The nurserymen," said I "must purchase band iron to reinforce their boxes, and wired printed labels by the hundred thousand. They need many horses and must feed them on grain that has more than doubled in price. Nurserymen must erect expensive buildings in which to store their nursery products. These buildings are short lived. It has been said that nine years is as long as a nursery building can stand, owing to the moisture from the trees, plants and vines, which causes the building to weaken and break," I remarked. "Then there are the automobile trucks, the barrels of gasoline and machine oil.'

"But," I continued, "the main reason for the advanced price of plants, vines and trees is that the main supply throughout the past years for seedlings has come from France, but now since the Frenchmen were engaged in war they have not planted, and if the American nurserymen can secure even a small amount from France they will be happy although the price has increased tenfold over what it was formerly. So you can see there is more reason for the advance in nursery products than there is on farm products, groceries and the

essentials of life.'

"THE BEST BARGAIN I EVER MADE"

Mr. Burleigh, vice president of Green's Nursery Company, on his travels met with an affable gentleman who said that many years ago he owned 320 acres of land in Illinois. This man had seen a copy of Green's Fruit Grower in which our C. A. Green had said that the planting of trees, etc., was the safest and best use that could be made of farm land well located. He acted on the advice of Mr. Green and planted about ten acres of apple trees. He shortly afterwards sold this 320 acre farm for \$25.00 per acre in advance of what he had paid for it, making on the transaction \$8000. This he said was the best bargain he had ever made and he gave the credit to the apple trees he planted. He said he could not have sold the land at such an advanced price if he had not planted the apple trees.

ALL ABOUT GRAPES

Sometimes I feel like telling which of all fruits is the most attractive and desirable and beautiful. I find this unsatisfactory for in fact there is no one fruit more desirable than all

others, but the one fruit that I at this moment am thinking of appreciatively is the grape. The grape is the oldest of all fruits. It is often mentioned in the Bible, most often as a wine producer. It is only of late years that the grape has taken precedence as food or for a dessert at the dining table, or as unfermented grape juice. The good people of California were dismayed when prohibition was suggested and fought over. The question asked was, What shall we do with our grapes? To the astonishment of all, grapes immediately doubled in price.

Perhaps you have heard of the grape cure which has been practiced in parts of Europe. The ailing patient is put on a daily diet of four to six pounds of grapes, gradually increasing the supply. This does not seem like a large amount to me as I am a great grape eater. I would not dare swallow grape

seeds.

The glory of the grape is in the beauty of its clusters, the grandeur of its foliage and its ability to cling to porch, tree

or arbor.

The grape is a long-lived fruit. One hundred years is not an excessive age for a grape vine. Many people have never eaten a fully ripe grape owing to the fact that many grape growers sell their product before it is fully ripe. A grape is not fully ripe when it is fully colored. One is not obliged to pick all of the grapes at one time. Those that hang on the vines until nearly the approach of winter are the best in quality of all. I have eaten the Brighton thus late picked when the grapes were almost of the consistency of raisins. The new Caco grape is of the finest quality and desirable in every way.

Where To Find Them

You will find description of Syracuse best red raspberry on page 36 of this catalog. For Honeysweet black raspberry see page 37 of this catalog. For Caco grape see page 33 of this catalog. For Rochester peach see page 29 of this catalog. For instructions how to plant see page 8 of this catalog. For general price list see pages 2, 3 and 4 of this catalog. For ornamental shrubs, vines and trees see pages 43 to 59.

LOOKING FORWARD

A friend of mine has built an arbor at the rear of her house. She has planted grape vines that cover the sides and the top of this inexpensive rustic arbor. The other day I alluded to the fine showing of beautiful clusters of ripening grapes when the lady exclaimed: "We look forward throughout all the months each season to the ripening of the grapes in October.' How truly this thought can be changed to the strawberry, the raspberry, the blackberry and other fruits. We are constantly anticipating the pleasure we shall have by and by from our fruit garden.

EARLY FRUITING

The peach is often alluded to as one of the earliest fruits to come into bearing. I read about peach trees that bear fruit heavily when only two years planted in the orchard, but in my experience of over forty years I have not found many of my peach trees bearing more than scattering specimens here and there when only two years old. The third year from planting peach trees should bear a marketable crop of fruit. As to when the trees come into bearing, much depends upon whether the new shoots have been nipped back or sheared off. This work at Green's Fruit Farm is usually done about July first. It is not necessary that much of the new growth should be cut off. The effect will be nearly the same if only a few inches of the tips of each shoot are cut off. The object is to check the flow of sap and to cause the formation of fruit buds, whereas if the tips of the new growth had not been cut off far fewer fruit buds would have been produced.

The cutting off of a portion of the new growth in June or July affects the apple, pear and other fruits. This we discovered through cutting off in July scions for budding. We found that those trees on which the cuttings were taken bore fruit abundantly while those that were not cut back

when the trees were in full leaf in July bore no fruit.

INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMERS

THIS CATALOG IS OUR ONLY SALESMAN

In presenting this 43d edition of our catalog we extend thanks for your past patronage and assure you and all customers prompt and careful attention to all inquiries and orders you may favor us with.

ORDER EARLY—The earlier the better. Our orders are shipped in rotation as received—First come, first served. If it is necessary that an order be shipped on a specified date, make a note on the order and we will comply with the request if possible.

HOW TO ORDER—Please make out your order on detachable order sheet in back of catalog. Follow directions "HOW TO ORDER" in order sheet as closely as possible. Sign your name plainly and be sure to give postoffice, rural route, street address, express or freight station, county and state. Always state sizes of trees desired. Send Payment with order. All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. Be sure and give definite directions for shipment. If left to us we will forward according to our best judgment, but in all cases our responsibility ends on delivery of stock in good condition to the freight or express office. Two addresses on an order are liable to make confusion. If you live in New York City and want trees sent to another man or name in New Jersey or any other state make this very plain.

SHIPPING SEASON—Our regular shipping season opens in the spring about March 15th and in the fall about October 15th.

ABOUT SUBSTITUTION—In filling orders from this catalog, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal or greater merit (labeling with correct name). If you do not wish this done, write plainly "no substitution," and we will then fill the order so far as we can and refund the balance.

OUR TERMS—Cash, postoffice money order, bank draft, express money order or check sent with order.

HOW TO REMIT—By check, bank draft, express money order, postoffice money order or registered letter.

APPLICATION OF RATES

TREES—Less than ten of any variety always at each rates.

10 (or more) of one variety at 10 rates.

50 (or more) of a kind (as 50 apples, 50 plums), if not composed of less than 10 of any one variety, at 100 rates. Example: 50 Baldwin—or 10 Baldwin, 10 R. I. greening, 10 McIntosh, 10 King and 10 Wealthy—(all apples, and not less than 10 of any one variety) at 100 rates.

PLANTS—10 plants at 10 rate if the 10 are all of one

We sell 50 (all of one variety) at half the 100 price, and 500 (all of one variety) at half the 1,000 price.

PACKING—We do not charge for packing, boxing or delivering to freight or express companies. We do not prepay any charges, unless goods are to be delivered to a prepaid station, as all our prices and quotations are Free on Board cars at our nurseries. If you have no agent at your station and shipment has to be prepaid, notify us and we will prepay and bill charges to you after shipment.

OUR GUARANTEE—We exercise care to have our stock genuine and reliable and hereby guarantee it to be in good

condition when shipped. Our agreement with every purchaser is as follows: if any stock purchased proves untrue to name or label, we will replace the same or refund the purchase price upon due proof of the error, and in case of error on our part, the purchase price shall be the measure of damages and all stock is purchased and sold upon that understanding.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS—Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing tells us what varieties are wanted, the number of trees of each variety and the size.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED—All varieties do not grow to the same height. For instance, the XXX trees of Bismarck and Shiawassee Beauty, which are slower growing varieties, will average about 5½ feet, while the same grade of Wagener and Winter Banana, which are faster growing varieties will average 6½ to 7 ft. Our small fruits such as grapes, currants, etc., are graded according to age and size, the usual grade we offer being strong two year bushes. Our ornamentals vary in age, depending upon the rapidity of growth, and are graded according to height only.

NO EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ORDERS FOR LESS THAN \$3.00 ACCEPTED—Inasmuch as it costs us just as much to pack and prepare small orders as it does large ones, and inasmuch as the prices we ask are so close to the actual cost of production, we cannot afford to fill orders amounting to less than \$3.00 which are to be shipped by Express or Freight.

BY PARCEL POST (see back pages). We can fill orders amounting to \$1.00 or more.

COLLECTIONS—We cannot make any change in our collections, for they are selected and bundled before our busy shipping season, and the valuable time saved by doing this makes it possible for us to offer these collections at such a reduced price. No collection offers of past year or years, and no former (old) price list orders accepted. New prices only acceptable.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—See any commercial agency, banker or postmaster at Rochester. Our trees are sold by pleased customers recommending us to their friends. We cannot afford to give unsatisfactory service to our patrons. IF WE PLEASE YOU, TELL YOUR FRIENDS. IF NOT, TELL US.

CLAIMS must be made without delay when the goods are received. There are contingencies in tree planting as in everything else, which make it impossible for us to guarantee that every plant or tree will grow. The planter must take some risk. We do not allow claims for delay or loss during shipment. Transportation companies alone must be held responsible if they are delayed. We will send you good, live, vigorous and healthy trees and plants, fully up to grades and sizes specified in our catalog, and will pack very carefully. If it were possible for us to do all the planting, pruning, selecting of soil, and the giving of after care and attention, and had we also control over climatic conditions, we would gladly replace everything that did not live, but not having control over these things, we feel that our responsibility ought to cease when we make delivery to transportation company in first-class condition. We will do our part, and then if you give them ordinary care and attention they will live and be a source of pleasure and profit.



Budding Trees at Green's Nursery

AGE AT WHICH DIFFERENT FRUITS BEAR

This varies greatly with different varieties and depends so much upon the soil, climatic conditions and general care given them that it is impossible to give an absolutely accurate list. Following is a list of about the age at which the different fruits will bear under average conditions:

Apples, Standard	3 to 6 years
Apples, Dwarf	2 "
Apricots	3 "
Asparagus, ready to cut	2 "
Blackberries	1 "
Cherries	3 to 4 "
Currants	2 "
Gooseberries	2 "
Grapes	2 "
Horse-radish, ready to cut	1 "
Peaches	2 "
Pears, Standard	3 to 4 "
Pears, Dwarf	2 "
Plums	3 to 4 "
Quinces	4 to 5 "
Raspberries	1 "
Rhubarb, ready to cut	1 "
Sage, ready to cut	1 "
Strawberries	1 "

Roses generally bloom the season of planting. Ornamental shrubs, vines and hardy flowering plants generally bloom the same season or season after planting. If planted in the spring raspberries often produce considerable fruit the same year, particularly the red and purple varieties.

BIRTH OF THE MAIL ORDER NURSERY

Over 40 years ago C. A. Green established the first large nursery mail order business. This new idea occurred to us through learning the excessive cost of selling trees through nursery agents. The method of selling trees by catalog, through orders sent by mail, has saved the country millions of dollars, and has enabled many people to buy plants, vines and trees, who otherwise would not have been able to do so.

LIABILITY

We are not liable for injury to stock from frost, hail, fire or other causes beyond our control, and book all orders with this understanding. While we use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, we are not liable for delays in transit. Our responsibility ends upon delivery in good order to railway company. Remedy for loss must lie between the buyer and the railway company, but we will gladly render all the aid we can and we do this gladly. It is to our interest, and we have always found the railroad companies ready to settle claims if just. Any other claims must be made immediately after receipt of stock.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

The roots of the strawberry and of the tip raspberry plants are the most delicate, sensitive and most easily injured of all plants in transplanting. I have known inexperienced planters to drop these perishable plants along the line of the row and leave them there exposed to the sun and wind while the planter who follows is slowly approaching. By the time the planter reaches the plants dropped in advance, the roots have partially withered and have lost at least half of their vitality. Then the unwise planter is liable to complain that the plants were dead when he received them. What the planter should do is this: he should take a pail and keep constantly an inch or two of water in it. Then he should place the roots of his plants in this pail to be left there until one after another is removed for planting. By this means each plant goes into the soil as fresh as when dug and will begin immediate growth. Bear in mind that rugged trees, such as the apple and pear, will stand much more exposure than these delicate roots of the strawberry and raspberry.

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify That the nursery stock of Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1921.

GEORGE E. HOGUE, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 10, 1920.

NO DISEASED TREES

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist. A certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES



Packing a box of trees for freight shipment. Boxes are lined with heavy paper to keep the frost out and the moisture in.

WHEN TO PLANT—Planting can be done any time the trees are dormant and the ground not frozen. Our trees become dormant about November first and remain so until about June first. We pack our trees in paper-lined boxes to keep the frost out and the moisture in, and are in a position to make shipments all winter long, from November first until June first. In most states, however, the planting season extends in the fall from November first until December fifteenth; in the spring from March first until June first.

WHAT TO DO WITH TREES WHEN THEY ARRIVE

If possible remove the trees from the box at once on arrival and heel them in securely in the garden. I mean by this give them a temporary planting in a trench, which prevents the roots or branches from drying. If they cannot be removed from the box at once and the packing material gives evidence of being at all dry, apply water to both ends of the box, where the roots are located, keeping the box meanwhile in as cool a place as possible. A cool cellar is a good place to keep the box of trees waiting for the day of planting.

PLANTING—The earth, to fill in and about the roots, should be surface soil and well pulverized. Fill the hole with the loose earth so as to bring the tree about one inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in with fine mellow earth between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position and pack the soil firmly around them. Fill the hole with earth to the top, pack down with a small maul or your foot. Do not be afraid to pack the earth down firmly. If you pack the earth with your foot do not be afraid to put your weight into it. The trees should be set so that they are just as firm as posts. Throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and after the water is soaked in scatter a little loose soil on top to prevent baking. Dwarf trees should be planted so that the buds on the juncture of the roots and trunk are two or three inches below the surface of the soil. No staking will be necessary except with very tall trees or those much exposed to the wind. If you use manure as a fertilizer, never let it come in direct contact with the roots, but thoroughly mix it up with the soil, or better yet, put it around on top of the soil after the trees are planted.

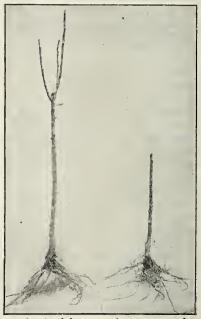
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS—Grape Vines should be planted so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface of the ground. Grape vines have two layers of roots, from 6 to 8 inches apart, and in planting spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position; fill in the earth and press down in the soil firmly, then spread the second layer of roots and fill in the balance of the hole. After planting trim the vines back to two buds. A strong stick 4 feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the

canes the first two years. Strawberries should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface. Too deep planting will smother the plant. All other small or bush fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and, after planting, the tops should be cut back to four or five inches of the ground. In pruning ornamental trees two-thirds of the top should be cut off on all ornamental trees except cut-leaved birch and horse chestnut, which should not be pruned at all. Evergreens should be shaded with a cloth, burlap or paper, to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the trees start to grow. The ground around newly planted evergreens should be thoroughly soaked after planting. Ornamental shrubs should be planted two inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and the tops cut back one-half. Roses are planted three inches deeper and the tops cut back to within three or four inches above the ground.

MULCHING—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, leaves or loose chip dirt, from three to six inches deep on the surface about the tree, extending one or two feet further, in each direction, than the roots. This keeps the ground moist, of even temperature, and renders watering unnecessary. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, if none of these things are obtainable, the sod which was removed in digging the hole can be used. The sod should be inverted and should be moved occasionally through the summer to prevent it from beginning to grow again. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and also make better growth than those not so treated.

PRUNING—Pruning should be done either immediately before or after planting. This is the most essential work next to planting, and the lack of severe pruning is why many do not succeed. Do not be afraid that you are going to prune your trees too severely. These directions on pruning should be followed out absolutely to the letter. Peach trees require

more severe pruning than anything else. Cut off all the branches close to the body of the tree, and cut back the main stem or leader to within two or three feet of the roots, leaving simply a stubby trunk two or three feet high with every branch removed. With all other fruit trees, such as apples, plums, pears, etc., remove all except three or four sturdy branches, endeavoring to have these branches come on four different sides of the tree to form a well-shaped head. Then cut these branches back to within five or six inches of the trunk, and cut the main stem or leader back so that it is just a little bit higher than the ends of the highest branch. Cut off broken or bruised roots.



At the left an apple tree properly pruned for planting. Leave three or four short stubs of branches to form a head. At the right a peach tree properly pruned, all the branches removed and the trunk cut back to within two or three feet of the roots.

WHY TREES DIE—The majority of trees that fail to live, die from careless or improper planting. We feel confident that if you will follow carefully the instructions given on these pages, your trees will grow and prove a source of pleasure and profit. Nothing flourishes with neglect. This is true with trees as well as everything else. Handle your trees carefully, plant them correctly and give them a little attention after planting and you will be surprised with the ease with which very favorable results can be obtained.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, Dwarf10	x 10 ft.
Apples, Standard35	x 35 ft.
Cherries, Sour	x 15 ft.
Cherries, Sweet	x 20 ft.
Pears, Standard20	x 20 ft.
Pears, Dwarf	x 10 ft.
Peaches	x 15 ft.
Quinces10	x 10 ft.
Apricots	x 15 ft.
Plums	x 20 ft.
Currants 4	x 4 ft.
Gooseberries 4	x 4 ft.
Blackberries 8	x 6 ft.
Raspberries 6	x 4 ft.
Strawberries:	
For Field Culture 4	x 1 ft.
For Garden Culture	x 1 ft.
Grapes 8	x 8 ft.
Asparagus in Beds $1\frac{1}{2}$	x 1 ft.
Asparagus in Field	x 1 ft.
Rhubarb	. x 15 in.

DISTANCE FOR SETTING HEDGE PLANTS

American Arbor Vitae Norway Spruce	12 to 15 in. apart
California Privet:	
	1 ft. apart in double row
Spirea and Althea	
Japan Quince	2 ft. apart
Barberry	2 ft. apart
Live Forever Rose	15 in. apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

11/2	x	1																	2	29	.04	40	
2	x	1 1																	2	21	,78	30	
3	\mathbf{x}	1																	1	4	,52	20	
4	X	1																					
4	х	3																		3	,6:	30	
4	\mathbf{x}	4											,							2	,72	22	
4	\mathbf{x}	6											ì							1	,8:	15	
6	x	8																			90	07	
8	x	8																			68	80	
10	\mathbf{x}	10																			43	35	
15	x	15																			19	93	
20	х	20																			10	98	
35	\mathbf{x}	35																				35	

To ascertain the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, divide 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) by the distance between the rows multiplied by the distance between the plants in the rows. Example: Plants set in rows 4 ft. apart with the plants 2 ft. apart in the rows, give each plant 8 sq. ft. 43,560 divided by 8 gives 5.445 plants per acre.

IF APPLE TREES are planted thirty feet or more apart each way, rows of plum trees can be planted between the apples, which grow more rapidly and so protect them from

the winds and thus prove a great benefit to the apple trees After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the plum trees may be removed, and at the same time have yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.



HOW TO LAY OUT AN APPLE ORCHARD—The larger trees represented in the above cut are those for a permanent orchard. The smaller represents either plum or peach trees used as fillers.

PLANTING THE RASPBERRY

Most failures with raspberries are due to the planting of the tip or germ of black caps too deep. This white tip or germ, which contains the vitality of the plant, is found at the juncture of the cane and the root, and the tip should be put just below the level of the soil, point up, with a covering of half an inch only of loose soil over the top, the roots covered three inches. If this tip or germ is buried deeply, your planting may be a failure. Red raspberry plants may be planted deeper than the tip plants of black raspberry.

FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST—C. A. Green is growing plants, vines and trees for those who want the best. He contends that he has the best block of apples, peaches, pears, etc., that can be found anywhere in this country. Experienced planters who have seen these big fields of fruit trees have said that they are the best in the country. Not only are they very large, vigorous trees, full of vitality, but they have come from buds or grafts of trees in bearing at Green's Fruit Farm, thus can be relied upon to be absolutely true to name, which is one of the most important things in connection with tree growing.

THREE DOLLAR ORDERS

Owing to the scarcity of labor, orders smaller than \$3.00 are not desirable. Get your neighbor to join you, thus enlarging your order. It requires almost as much labor to collect and put up a small order as a larger one.

THE SCARCITY IN NURSERY PRODUCTS

Only once in the history of America has there been such a scarcity in plants, trees and vines as prevails at present. After the Civil War nursery products were so scarce as to be hardly attainable at any price.

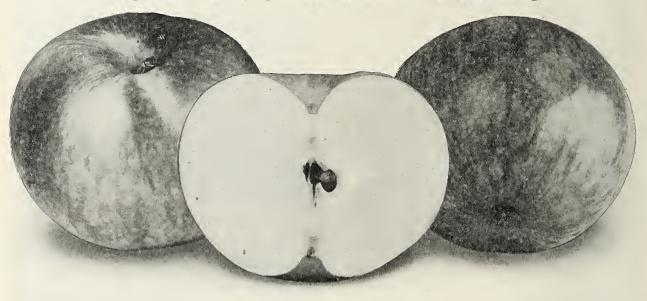
The cause for the scarcity of trees, etc., is first owing to the fact that prices during the past years have been so low that they yielded no profit to the average producer.

Further than this, nursery supplies in the way of seedling trees from France have not been produced as formerly, therefore nurserymen who are willing to propagate fruits if they can, find it impossible to do so.

The fact is that the world has allowed its business of producing to be neglected, or in some instances almost entirely stopped, in order to promote every aspect of a world-wide war. In other words, the business of the world has been to destroy rather than to build up. Other products aside from nursery products are in short supply all over the world.

The unfortunate feature of the nursery business is that there is no prospect of lower prices for trees for many years to come.

GREEN'S APPLE TREES



McIntosh Red Apples as Grown at Green's Fruit Farm

McIntosh Red. (Early Winter.) One of the best and most beautiful red dessert apples. The flosh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. Fruit large, firm, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, aromatic, slightly subacid. Skin whitish yellow, almost completely covered with bright red and carmine. Tree vigorous and hardy. Sells for the highest price in big city markets. The McIntosh apple originated in Canada and is very hardy. It has been grown extensively through the New England states and is in great demand. It is growing rapidly in favor, sells on sight because of its beauty. Its high quality and good keeping have placed it very close to the top of the apple kingdom. You will make no mistake if you plant the McIntosh red apple. "If I were to plant only four apple trees, one of them would be McIntosh Red," says C. A. Green. Ripens in October, lasts to December or later. See front cover for colored illustration of McIntosh apple.

It is not profitable to grow fruit that is of such poor quality that the buyer after testing a specimen is disgusted with the quality and comes to the conclusion that apples do not taste so good as when he was a boy. Good apples make a market for the years to come, but fruit of poor quality injures the market.

Green's Nursery Company: My brother, Dr. F. A. Fielding of this city, six or seven years ago bought from you a rather large order of apple trees. These trees have grown true to name. The Wealthy and McIntosh Reds were of special fine flavor. The entire lot has given the very best satisfaction. I am about to set out in the spring, within a few miles of my brother's farm, on land approximately of the same character but finer and somewhat richer, an orchard. Send me your catalog. Dr. Fred G. Fielding, Glens Falls, N. Y.

APPLES HAVING BRIGHT RED COLOR

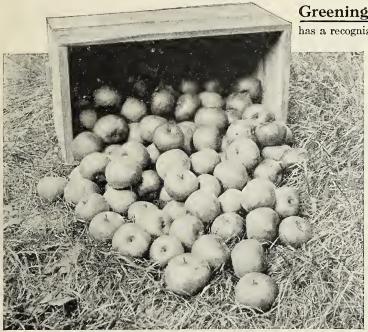
Duchess is one of this class, scarcely ever failing to be striped with bright carmine on a yellow skin. The same may be said of Wismer's Dessert, Hubbardston, Wagener, King and Shiawassee Beauty. Transcendent Crab is almost as beautiful as roses. I recall driving by a rural home and seeing a low shrubby tree filled apparently with blossoms. I was surprised on closer examination to find that this was a tree of the Transcendent Crab apple.

Bright red apples are in constant demand in the markets. The McIntosh Red is always bright red in color no matter where grown. I do not recall ever having seen McIntosh Reds that were lacking in color. Color is an important characteristic of the apple. It is possible that an orchard of fairly good fruit may be rejected by the buyer on the score that the fruit grown there is not well colored. When well grown the Spy apple is highly colored.

But the apple need not be red in order to be salable. We have in the Banana apple a variety which is compared to the color of bright gold, but is in fact of lighter color than gold, making a brilliant and impressive display as stored in baskets, barrels or boxes. I have seen the Banana apple when it was well covered with pink.

No matter whether you order the large size, the medium or the small size, you will get good trees. Take my word for it. C. A. Green.

\$4000 FROM 80 APPLE TREES. Paul Chalupa bought a farm in the town of Rose, N. Y., for \$8000. On this farm stood 80 apple trees. The fruit from these 80 trees was sold to one customer for \$4000, taking the apples as they hung upon the trees without sorting, thus half of the value of the farm was paid for in one year by 80 apple trees.



Rhode Island Greening Apples (Reduced Size)

In ordering apple trees bear in mind that some varieties are much slower growers in the nursery than other strong-growing varieties like Baldwin, Greening, Spy. McIntosh Red, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Yellow Transparent, Wismer's Dessert are not strong growing trees in the nursery though they are in the orchard or garden, therefore make due allowance for this when you set trees of these slow growers.

Wagener. (Winter.) Its dwarfish habit and early bearing qualities recommend it as a filler. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, very juicy, subacid. Skin bright pinkish red, striped with carmine. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. No orchardist's list of varieties can be complete without this beautiful and superior flavored apple. Ripens in October or November, lasts to February or later.

In buying Green's trees you know you are starting right.

C. A. GREEN ON APPLES

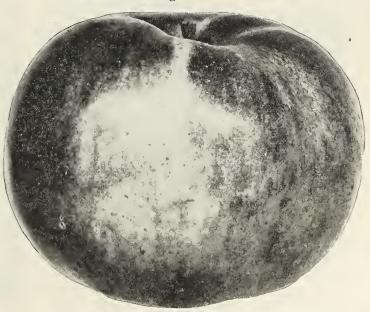
There is no fruit more popular or useful or healthful than apples. No fruit is more highly prized as food than the apple. The apple is one of the most productive fruits of the earth, one tree on my place sometimes yielding 12 barrels of apples in one year. No fruit will keep longer than the apple. I have seen apples that have been kept in an ordinary cellar a year. No fruits are more beautiful than the apple. The apple is of all colors. It ripens at various seasons and one apple differs from another as far as one man or woman differs from another. No fruit is more easily grown than the apple.

Greening (Rhode Island Greening). (Winter.)
has a recognized standing, both in domestic and foreign markets,

and sells readily for good prices. It is regarded as the very best cooking apple grown and also excellent for dessert use. Size large. Flesh yellowish, firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid, very good. Skin grass green to yellow, sometimes with brownish red blush. Tree large, strong, vigorous, wide spreading. While red apples are usually sought after in the markets more generally than those of any other color, the Greening holds its own on account of its well known qualifications as a cooking apple. It has no superior in this regard. The housewives all over this country proclaim the quality of the Greening for making pies and sauces. There are many people who prefer the Greening for eating out of hand on account of its delightful, modulated acidity. The tree is a strong grower and will bear fruit for a century. It succeeds on almost all soils and situations. Ripens in December, keeps until April.

The Greening is one of the best known apples. It is exceedingly productive and a regular bearer, seldom failing to produce a full crop of attractive fruit. When fully ripe it is a yellow apple attractive in appearance. While it is known best as a superior cooking apple, there are many who like the quality of the Greening better than others. The tree attains great size with widespreading branches and may live to produce bountifully for one hundred years. It seems to

do well on sandy or clayey soils and on uplands or lowlands over a large part of this continent. While I cannot recall the Greening apple as one of those that bore fruit so bountifully in my father's orchard when I was a child, its popularity dates back for many years. In buying apples of your grocer for cooking buy the Rhode Island Greening. In planting trees in your garden or nursery plant a few trees of the Rhode Island Greening.



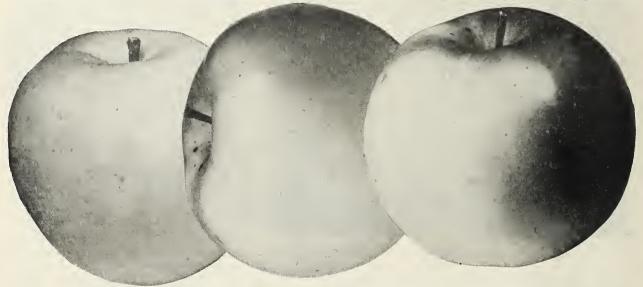
Wagener, a Valuable and Beautiful Winter Apple

PLANT THE BEAUTIFUL AND PROFITABLE WINTER BANANA APPLE

EARLY BEARING

WONDERFUL KEEPER

This apple will always attract attention and bring high prices. Plant this apple for big profits.



Winter Banana Apples-Golden Yellow Color-Red Cheeks-High Quality-Long Keeper

Winter Banana. (Winter.) A magnificent dessert apple, which on account of its atsale and higher prices than most apples. Packed in boxes for the fancy trade it is in ready demand. The fruit is large and keeps all winter. Flesh whitish, tinged with pale yellow, firm, crisp, tender, subacid. Skin clear pale yellow with beautiful pinkish red blush. Tree vigorous and hardy. Ripens in December, lasts until April.

We have been growing Banana apple at Green's Fruit Farm for many years. The tree is a good grower. No orchardist should feel satisfied without having the Banana apple in his orchard.

In buying nursery stock it is best to select varieties that have been proved successful in the community. The right varieties to plant can sometimes be found in the catalogs, but if they do not mention the desirability of their varieties for any special locality, this information may be acquired by asking experienced growers or by inquiring of the state experiment station.

Would a sure and steady income interest you? If so plant Green's Trees.

Mr. Stephen K. Mast of Everson, Pa., writes us that he often thinks of the many good things received from Green's Nursery Company which have fruited on his place. He has received many fruit trees, all having proved true to name. The Banana apple is one of his particular old friends. "It is all that you claim for it. I have sold fruit of the Banana apple trees at double the price of other varieties."

As the years go by fruit trees provide a "Silent Partner" you can safely lean on in future years. For nearly half a century Green's Nursery Company have been Tree Growers.



Sorting Winter Banana Apples



The Superior Green's Improved Baldwin

Green's Improved Baldwin. (Winter.) Brighter and better quality than old Baldwin, Tree more vigorous grower. Discovered by C. A. Green. Flesh tender, delicious. It is hardly necessary to speak in praise of this apple. Its fame is widespread over this continent. It succeeds best in the middle and eastern states. There is no more productive apple known the world over than the Baldwin. I have picked twelve barrels from a single tree near my dwelling. Others claim to have gathered even larger yields than this. It stands shipment well and is a long keeper. I was never more pleasantly surprised than I was when I thrust my hand into a barrel of Green's Improved Baldwin one day in March. I had placed the apples there in early winter when they were firm and not ready for the table and before their beauty had developed. In the darkness of the covered barrel the apples had come to their full beauty and were covered with bright streaks and blushes of crimson on yellow base. But it was when I ate these apples that I was surprised most. I had picked and stored them, supposing they were the ordinary Baldwin, but I had never seen such Baldwins as these. The flesh was tender, juicy and highly flavored. The growth of Green's Baldwin trees differs from that of the old Baldwin in being more sturdy and more upright. The foliage also differs, and yet in the market it will be accepted as Baldwin. It has many of the characteristics of the Baldwin, but we hold that it is superior.

Mr. C. A. Green: The trees arrived yesterday in fine shape as usual. I have purchased of you for 50 years and every tree and bush has been true to name. I have planted them from Iowa to Oregon. The Florida folks say I cannot raise fruit here. If these trees do well you may look for a large order. I am nearly 78 years old, started in life a very poor boy in Pennsylvania. If some one had not set out fruit I would have had little, so I am going to set out fruit for the birds and those people that do not have any place to plant. Lee Craft, Moore Haven, Florida.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT GREEN'S TREES

Quality the best. Trees straight, smooth, well-formed and true to name.

Prices, Live and let Live.

Trees, will thrive and produce fine fruit in every section of the United States.

Shade in summer; protection in winter.

Unsightly places made beautiful.

An example to your neighbors.

Enhanced value of your property.

Grown in rigorous northern climate.

Trees are triple inspected—only the good trees go to you—read our guarantee.

Trees have perfect root system due to whole root grafting and budding, much cultivation and proper digging.

Only standard varieties for home use and orchard planting.

Our trees are grown on land best suited to their needs. For this reason we have three nurseries each having different kinds of soil.

Green was the first nurseryman to sell quality trees by catalog only (no tree agents or canvassers).

Green saves you agents' profits and expenses.

Green has a national reputation for fair dealing.



Wealthy Apples (Reduced Size)

Wealthy. (Season Early Winter.) This variety is particularly valuable for cold climates because for either dessert or culinary uses. Fruit large, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, agreeably subacid. Skin pale yellow, blushed and marked with narrow stripes and splashes of red, deepening to brilliant red. Prevailing effect bright red.

We do not have agents. Buy direct from the growers.



Delicious Red Apple

Delicious Red Apple. (Winter.) Everybody interested in fruit has heard of the Delicious apple. There are few varieties which have

of the Delicious apple. There are few varieties which have attracted wider attention. Though most extensively grown in the west, it has proved successful in the eastern and middle states. It is attractive in shape and color and of delicious quality. The color of the skin is bright red. The flesh is yellow, crisp and juicy with a delightful aroma. It is a good keeper and shipper. It is said to be very hardy and a vigorous grower. If you have once seen a Delicious, you will never forget its shape, which is elongated with ribbed surface at the blossom end and with long stem and deep cavity. Everyone will want to plant a few Delicious.

The Delicious Red apple is of high quality and may be classed with the dessert apples. At its best it is very large.

As to the great new apple Delicious, Luther Burbank says: "It is a gem, the finest apple in the world." He says that with him it has never failed to produce a crop, and that the quality is unsurpassed. It is a wide step away from the ordinary apple. It is reported that \$1,350 has been received for the fruit of one acre of Delicious apple trees.

J. C. Larsen of Indiana reports that the Delicious apple has borne seven consecutive crops of apples. Such a yield without a miss is some record for the Delicious, says Mr. Larsen.

THE APPLE IS THE UNIVERSAL FRUIT

APPLES AS FOOD. The increase in the acreage of apple orchards, and the productiveness of the modern apple tree as it is grown and cared for now, have brought the apple forward as a food of value. It has taken years of patient labor on the part of growers to produce what is known as a dessert apple, which combines fine flavor, crispness and beauty, with low cost of production.

Those who know the apple business think that the apple de luxe has at last been reached, and point to the Delicious as the greatest apple produced during the past twenty years or more. The original tree belongs to S. L. Hiatt, Peru, Iowa, and is still a husky, healthy tree. Here the wonderful Delicious sprang into existence. "It is a composite, having the flavor of many apples. Some even include the flavor of pear, pomegranate, pineapple and cantaloupe. It is a perfection of flavors and must be a combination of all the good apples my father was growing."

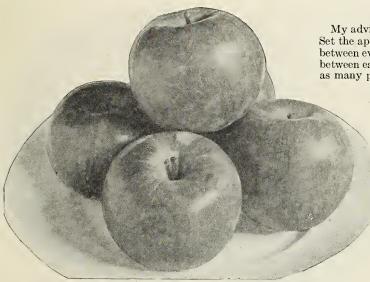
Mr. Hiatt says: "After the original Delicious had borne its first crop and the apples had come to their most perfect state, my father said: "I have realized my life's ambition. This is the best apple in the whole world.

"I have picked apples off this tree each and every year save one since it came into bearing, and at this date, March 17th, I have in my cave a few which I would not exchange for an equal number of the choicest oranges or bananas.

"This tree stood extremes of drought and cold that killed all trees of its age and 90 per cent of a much later planting of four acres. The tree has been in full bloom with the thermometer six degrees below freezing and two inches of snow, and yet bore apples that season."



Scene in Orchard of Delicious Red Apple



Northern Spy Apples (Reduced Size)

. ADVICE TO A BEGINNER

My advice is that you plant not over an acre the first year. Set the apple trees two rods apart and plant one peach tree between every apple tree in the row and one row of peach trees between each row of apples, which would give you three times as many peach trees as apples. This planting will give you

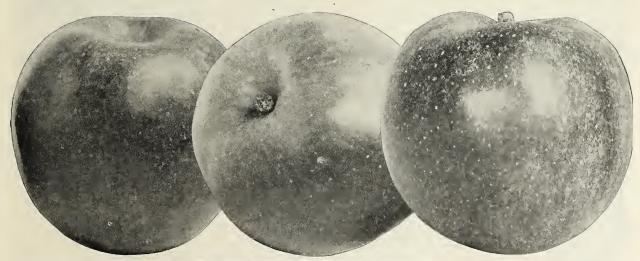
experience in buying, planting, pruning and handling trees. Next year you can extend your orchard. I never advise beginners to start in a large way. I started in a small way myself. I advise you to do as I did, plant a few strawberry, raspberry and blackberry plants and a few grape vines, just enough so that you can get experience in growing these things. The strawberry helped me more in the start than any other fruit. If you are satisfied to begin in this small way and increase your planting as you gain experience, consulting your neighboring fruit growers, you will not be taking large risks. C. A. Green.

Why plant Green's trees? Ask our patrons. They will tell you why.

Northern Spy. (Winter.) This variety ranks next to Baldwin and R. I. Greening in importance. It is a fine apple for culinary use and its exceptionally fine flavor makes it invaluable as a dessert apple. Fruit very large, rather firm, tender, crisp, very juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow, nearly concealed with bright pinkish red and mottled with carmine. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Season, November to April. "Perfect Spies sell at \$8.00 and up per barrel." C. A. Green.

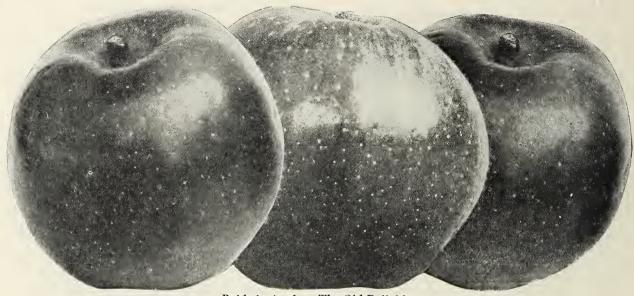
Green's Nursery Co.: I received the box of trees and shrubs ordered and set them out at once. The stock was all in such excellent condition and of such a superior quality that I would feel that I had missed an opportunity if I did not commend you for such remarkable value received. Samuel Lewis. Bryn Athyn, Pa.

King (Thompkins King). (Winter.) There are few apples more popular in western New York and other eastern districts than the King, known sometimes as the Tompkins County King. It is a large apple fairly covered with red. It is an abundant bearer and bears at an early age. Western New York apple orchards are ransacked each year for supplies of King apple by the buyers in large cities. It is of good quality. King on account of its not being a very rapid grower is a favorite for planting as fillers in orchards and for places in the garden where there is not room for overgrown trees. Its size and beautiful red color make it well adapted for marketing in fancy packages, and it usually sells at an advance over general varieties. Fruit very large, rather coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October, lasts to January or later.



Tompkins County King Apples (Reduced Size)

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Baldwin Apples-The Old Reliable

Baldwin. (Winter.) Without question, the leading commercial variety in New England, New York, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan and in many sections from Colorado to Washington. You are taking absolutely no chances when investing your money in this variety. Absolutely dependable. Fruit large, firm, moderately coarse, yellow or greenish, blushed, mottled and striped with bright red and deep carmine. Prevailing effect is bright red. Tree large, very vigorous, strong and hardy. Ripens in November, lasts until May.

THE BALDWIN APPLE

There was a time when orchardists of western New York considered Baldwin as the only apple to plant for market and for large yields of large and beautiful red fruit. At a horticultural meeting many years ago a member said that if he were to plant a thousand apple trees he would plant 999 Baldwin. When asked what variety he would plant for the other apple tree, his reply was that he would plant that to Baldwin also. Of late years we have learned that there are other worthy varieties besides the Baldwin, but still the Baldwin holds its place as the great commercial apple over a large part of this continent. There are many reasons for its popularity. Its skin is strong enough to endure long shipment, therefore it can be sent to Europe with safety. It is a good keeper, lasting in ordinary storage well into the early summer months. Its bright red skin gives it great beauty. The tree is a strong upright grower.

Green's Nursery Co.: The two boxes of fruit trees (\$136.50) arrived a few days ago and were in perfect condition and were the prettiest lot of trees I have seen for many years. I am in

hope I may be able to place another order this fall. Paul L. Roels, Worcester, Mass.

STRUE TO AT STREET OF THE STRE

In what do Green's Trees differ that they are so highly regarded? Answer, they are True to Name and well grown, vigorous and full of vitality.

MONEY IN FRUIT

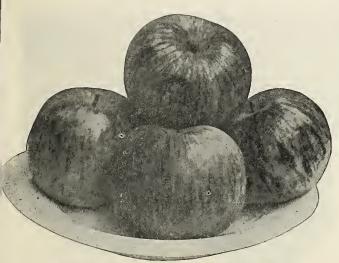
Forty years ago Charles A. Green preached and persuaded people to plant orchards and small fruits. When the apple trees came into bearing and the fruit sold at \$3.00 per barrel and the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and currants yielded and were sold at from 6 cents to 8 cents per quart, it was proved that Mr. Green's advice was good. How about it now when apples are selling at \$8.00 to \$10.00 per barrel and the small fruits named sold readily the past season at from 20 to 50 cents per quart.



"A man we knew had rounded out more than ninety years when a little bit of windfall came to him. The first thing he did after counting the money was to say: 'Now I'll set out another orchard.'" Trotty Veck.

American Blush. (Winter.) An excellent variety large, firm, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic. Skin yellow blushed, mottled with red. Ripens in November, keeps until March.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. (Winter.) Large, striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness; of the finest quality and very valuable; bears regularly. Ripens in November, keeps until January.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apples (Reduced Size)

Duchess of Oldenburg. (Fall.) Very valuable because of its great hardiness and beauty. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow, striped with red. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens late in August and early in September.

A patron called at our office and placed an order for fall shipment. He ordered Elberta peaches and Duchess of Oldenburg apples for spring, which he said were great money makers for him. He has an orchard of Duchess and is about to start a new Duchess orchard. He says the Duchess does better and sells better than any other apple.

THE APPLE IS "KING OF FRUITS"

Wherever it may be successfully grown, no other fruit succeeds over so wide a range of territory and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a return to the grower in proportion to time and money expended upon its production.

With proper selection of varieties, location of soil, and subsequent intelligent management, there can be but little risk in planting the apple, which is now no longer a luxury but a staple article of food. The apple has few rivals among cultivated fruits. Its mild and pleasant acid is a panacea for many of the ills that the human race is heir to. What fruit can be more pleasant to the palate or more beautiful to the eye than the rich, ripe apple when plucked fresh from the tree, or what more luscious and healthful when cooked? Who does not remember with extreme delight the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream or the apple dumpling or apple pie "that mother used to make."

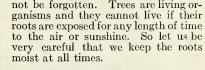
Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frost. In planting an apple or other orchard the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn, then locate the trees in

every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes.

Yellow Transparent. (Summer.) One of the best extra early varieties. Excellent for both culinary use and dessert. Fruit large, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin yellowish-white. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. The Yellow Transparent apple is remarkably early, of large size and very beautiful. But the one feature that makes it particularly desirable is that it is excessively hardy and can be safely planted in the most severe climates. It is also excessively productive and bears at an early age. Taken all in all, it is one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. It gains steadily in favor year by year. Ripens late July and August.

Red Astrachan. (Summer.) A reliable cropper, that comes into bearing young. Fruit medium size, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow striped with deep crimson, covered with a distinct bluish bloom. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in July, lasts until September.

There are a few general hints in setting a tree which should not be forgotten. Trees are living or-



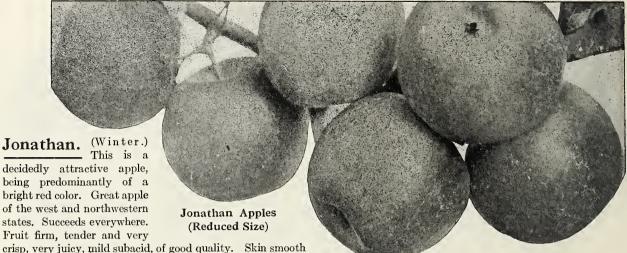
We want to impress you with the fact that GREEN gives Real Value for the price you pay.

MICE IN THE ORCHARD

Every orchardist should bank up around young trees with earth at least a foot high before winter sets in. Mice will not ascend this mound of earth. This is a simple and inexpensive method of protection. Piles of brush or other rubbish should not be allowed to stand over winter to harbor mice near young orchards.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple Trees in Blossom in an 85-acre Orchard, near Rochester, N. Y.



crisp, very juicy, mild subacid, of good quality. Skin smooth and glossy, whitish yellow overspread with bright red and splashed with deep carmine. Tree vigorous. Ripens in November, lasts until April.

If a tree cannot be bought for a song it can be purchased and planted for the price of a single song. Fanned into vibration by the passing breeze it will literally sing to you and to your children and to your children's children. A fruit tree of your own planting will bear for you and your children, not the apple of temptation, but life-giving fruit. It will increase your income, brighten your home and strengthen the blood with its life-giving fluid. It will be a blessing to your day and generation and for generations to come.

Some one has said—"If I knew I were to die tomorrow I would plant a tree today." An orchard would multiply the income of many farms, add greatly to the value and selling price of the whole farm and be a growing testimonial to the owner's good business judgment.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS ABOUT US

The Traders National Bank Rochester, N. Y.

To whom it may concern;
I take great pleasure in saying that I consider Green's Nursery Company entirely reliable, a house of many years' standing, and with undoubted business integrity and honesty.
I believe any merchandise purchased from them will be found strictly according to contract, and true to name.
We have known the officers for many years past, and our business relations have been entirely satisfactory. The company has ample capital for the business done, and we take pleasure in most heartily recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery or other nursery stock.

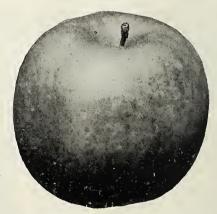
Very truly yours, HENRY C. BREWSTER, President

ROCHESTER

Green's Nursery Co.: Received trees O. K. Have planted them and wish to say I wanted to select the best and largest trees to plant at the front of my house, but found there was no choice, all alike, one just as good as the other. P. A. Hubschmitt, Paterson, N. J.

Green's Nursery Company: The trees I purchased of you have grown splendidly. The American Blush, Winter Banana, Wolf River, Roxbury Russet, Transcendent Crab, Yellow Transparent and McIntosh apple trees every one lived and proved true to name, bearing some fruit the fourth year after planting. The fourth and fifth year planted the Lombard, Grand Duke, Reine Claude, Red June, Burbank and Abundance bore fruit. The Abundance was a sight to behold, every limb loaded and bending to the ground, part of the limbs being unable to hold the weight. The Abundance trees were three years old. H. E. Repine, Ohio.

In buying Green's trees you know you are starting right.



Blenheim Orange Apple (Reduced Size)

Blenheim Orange. (Sometimes called Lord Nelson.) both for dessert and culinary uses. Fruit very large and attractive in appearance. Skin moderately thin, and rather bright red. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately juicy, crisp, subacid. Very good in quality. At Green's Fruit Farm 4 trees of this variety yielded 40 barrels of first class apples. Season, October to December and later.

Grimes' Golden. (Winter.) Attractive in form and excellent either for dessert or culinary use. Fruit large, firm, tender, crisp, juicy, rich, aromatic, subacid. Skin clear deep yellow with scattering pale yellow or russet dots. Tree vigorous. Ripens in November, lasts to February.

Tolman Sweet. (Winter.) An attractive yellow sweet apple, much esteemed for culinary purposes, as pickling, boiling and baking. Fruit medium size, moderately juicy and decidedly sweet. Skin color pale yellow, sometimes blushed. Tree vigorous, long lived and hardy. Ripens in November, lasts to April.

Wismer's Dessert. (Winter.) Of Canadian origin. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive, and the fruit medium to large, yellow shaded and striped with bright red. The flesh mild subacid, of excellent flavor and exceedingly fine, tender texture. A very high quality dessert apple.

Roxbury Russet. (Winter.) The most popular ruserately tender, juicy, sprightly subacid, good. Skin almost smooth but usually covered with greenish to yellowish brown russet. Tree medium to large, vigorous and hardy. Season December to May.

Green's Nursery Co.: We have over 600 apple trees, 3 and 5 years old. Nearly all varieties have borne so we can say they have proved true to name. It has surprised people who asked us when we planted if we ever expected to see the trees bear fruit. One R. I. Greening had over a bushel of extra fine apples on last fall. All of our fruit came from Green's Nursery Company and I advise all the people I can to plant your trees and know what to expect when they come into bearing. I want to plant 200 dwarf pear trees this year. Please quote price on them. Mrs. N. H. Lee, Conneaut, Ohio.

Black Ben Davis. (Winter.) Of the Ben Davis type. A deep red in color and very attractive in appearance. January to April.

Opalescent. (Winter.) Large, dark crimson; very handsome.

Transcendent Crab. (Winter.) This beautiful fruit has for many years been one of the most popular of the Crab apples. Fruit medium to rather large, roundish to roundish oblong. Flesh yellow, crisp. Skin bright yellow with bright red cheek overspread with bloom. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and an immense bearer, yielding large crops every year. It is also a rapid grower and often bears fruit three years after planting. The color of this crab apple is as bright as the brightest red rose. These trees were beautiful objects when thus laden with bright red apples. The fruit of this crab is held in great esteem by housewives for making jelly, pickles and preserves. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble. Ripens in late August, lasts to middle of September.

Shiawassee. (Winter.) An apple of unusually fine quality and flavor, C. A. Green's favorite dessert apple. The fruit is from medium to large in size, a pale yellow, entirely overspread with attractive red.

Flesh is white, crisp and juicy, with a very pleasant sprightly subacid taste. Considered one of the finest, if not the finest flavored apple. The tree is very hardy, vigorous, healthy and long lived. Season October to January.

Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet.)

it is considered the best sweet variety of its season, for baking, canning or stewing with quinces. Fruit very large, crisp, decidedly sweet with a peculiar flavor. Skin clear yellow marbled with greenish-yellow. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October, lasts until January.

Sweet Bough. (Summer). This is a universal favorlarge, moderately firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sweet. Skin smooth, pale greenish-yellow, sometimes blushed. Tree vigorous, long lived. Season August to early September.

Green's Nursery Co.: The 100 apple trees I bought of you about 12 years ago are producing fine fruit all true to name. We are proud of them. Send me your catalog.

Lewis F. Rissell, Potts Grove, Pa.

Gravenstein. (Fall.) Orange yellow with stripes of light and dark red; tender, juicy, aromatic, subacid. Good size and attractive appearance. Ripens late in September, lasts to early November.

Fameuse. (Snow.) (Fall.) The most desirable dessert to almost purplish black in highly colored specimens. Ripens in October, lasts to midwinter.

Rome Beauty. (Winter.) A very fine market variety for the northern and western states. Fruit very large, skin yellow, mottled with bright red; in highly colored specimens almost solid red on exposed cheek, striped with bright carmine. Flesh crisp, juicy, agreeable, mild, subacid. Ripens in November, lasts to April or May.

Stayman's Winesap. (Winter.) (Originated from a seedling of the Winesap.)

Medium to large; yellow covered with red, fine grained, tender, juicy, subacid. Ripens in December, lasts to May.

Don't be skinny. Eat plenty of fruit.

Green's Nursery Co.: Received shipment of nursery stock and am well pleased with same. Everything was in A1 condition. Stock like I received ought to advertise itself. Thanking you for prompt shipment, Adam E. Look, Liverpool, N. Y.

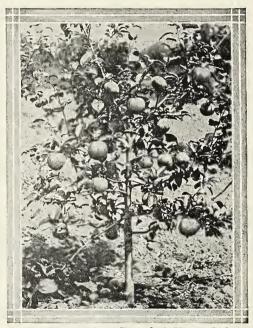
ADDITIONAL VARIETIES

Alexander (Fall) Bismarck (Fall) Gano (Winter) Maiden's Blush (Fall) Spitzenburg (Winter) Stark (Winter) Starr (Summer) Wolf River (Winter)

GREEN'S DWARF APPLE TREES

Dwarf apples commence bearing fruit the second year after planting and as they do not attain as large a size as standard trees, they are especially desirable for village or city gardens. The big advantage of these dwarf trees is that they do not attain a size any greater than peach, plum, etc., and this makes them very desirable for gardens in the city where space is limited. Heretofore city people have been obliged to buy all their apples, because the size of their garden plot would not enable them to plant standard trees on account of the amount of space these standard trees required. These dwarf trees bear when very young and bear abundantly. You can go into your own fruit garden and pick fruit from trees of your own growing and eat it when in the freshest condition. These dwarf trees open a new avenue to people who have gardens of a limited size.

The usual distance for garden and commercial planting is 10 ft. apart each way, but dwarf apple trees can be planted in hedge rows, the same as dwarf pears, and can be set as near together as 3 or 4 ft. When planting this way, the trees only grow in two directions. They make a beautiful, ornamental and profitable hedge row. For descriptions of varieties of dwarf apples we refer you to descriptions given in the preceding pages of standard apple trees.



Red Astrachan Dwarf, 3 Years Old. Dwarf Apple Trees Bear Very Young

LIST OF DWARF APPLES

Baldwin Red Astrachan
Delicious Rome Beauty
Duchess of Oldenburg Stayman's Winesap
Fameuse Wealthy
McIntosh Winter Banana

Yellow Transparent

Note.—We can supply only these 11 varieties in dwarf apple trees.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have a forty-acre farm at Holland, Michigan, while a business associate of mine has the adjoining acres. In 1914 we both set our places out to fruit, between 1500 and 2000 trees on each place. He purchased his trees from you people and I bought mine from another nursery company. While both have had the same care, his trees have made about twice the growth that mine have. Whether this was due to better trees or the better physical condition of the soil I am unable to determine.

I wish to put in a few hundred fruit trees next spring. Will you let me know your prices for next spring, on apples, peaches and cherries, and at the same time signify if the grade of trees you are now delivering is the same high-class grade you delivered to my neighbor in 1914. R. A. Woodall.

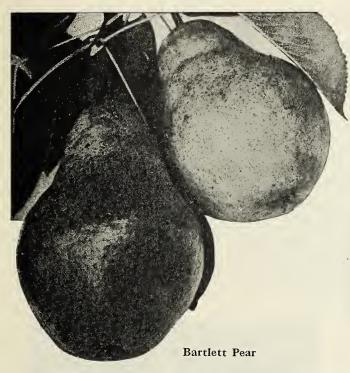
DWARF APPLE AND DWARF PEAR TREES BY PARCEL POST

We can send you a full assortment of varieties as offered in the body of the catalog of dwarf apples and dwarf pears. These trees are fine two year trees of a smaller grade than those offered for freight and express shipment. We can fill orders for shipment by parcel post at any time during the winter and spring. For prices on trees by parcel post see page 60.



The first cost of the trees is the smallest part of the expense and yet it is the most important. In buying Green's trees you know you are starting right. You can overcome the main reasons for failure by planting Green's vigorous, healthy trees. Over forty years of successful tree growing, testing and selling has given us an experience that should and does make Green's trees superior to any trees grown.





GREEN'S PEAR TREES

BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF

We want to impress you with the fact that GREE? gives Real Value for the price you pay.

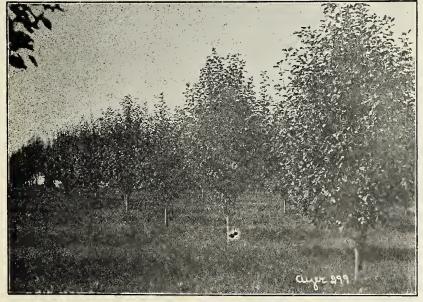
One of our patrons writes: "My Bartlett pear orchard—all of which are 'Green's Trees'—is the pride of my family and the envy of the neighborhood. I often congratulate myself that I started my orchard right by buying the best trees obtainable and did not make the mistake that some of my neighbors have in trying to make a good pear orchard out of inferior trees. 'Quality First' is certainly the safest policy."

No matter whether you order the large size, the medium or the small size, you will get good trees. Take my word for it.

C. A. GREEN.

Bartlett. We offer Standard and Dwarf Bartlett—It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Many people remove half the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains on the tree.

It is a leader among canning pears and when well grown is a universal favorite and commands top prices. It will begin to bear in three years and in about seven years will produce a bushel of fruit per tree. Season September.



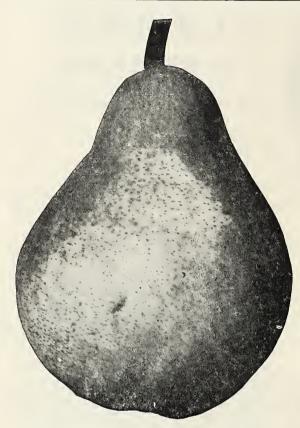
Pear orchard in western New York showing good pruning and training

PLANT TREES

If you would make your home attractive have an orchard or fruit garden. The man who plants trees gets his pay day by day and at the same time builds a monument which will stand long after he is dead.

It is within the reach of every homemaker to have an orchard of a few trees of almost every kind of fruit. It is a great mistake for anyone planning a permanent home to overlook this one essential.

Select a site for the orchard near the vegetable garden, which, of course, is near the dwelling. By no means place it at a very great distance from the house, for it will never be such a delight to the inmates as if placed where they can watch the ever-changing colors of the sweetsmelling blossoms in the spring, and the various tints of the ripening fruits in the summer and fall.



Clapp's Favorite Pear

Clapp's Favorite. (Standard and Dwarf.) A profitable early variety; a prolific and early bearer. This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Brings big money at Green's Fruit Farm. Season August, earlier than Bartlett.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR GROWN IN HEDGE ROW

In the hedge row of pear trees extending across our garden, most of the trees being about 3 feet apart, there is one tree of Clapp's Favorite pear from which we have just picked, September 13th, three bushels of beautiful pears. This variety is an abundant bearer of unblemished fruit which meets with a ready sale. It has few competitors as it ripens about a week earlier than Bartlett. I pick these pears before they are dead ripe. No pear should be left upon the tree until it is yellow and soft.

Sheldon. (Standard only.) A better autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November.

Green's Nursery Co.: The trees received from you are certainly fine. The Clapp's Favorite pear I got from you last spring is in bloom. I recommend any one in need of good, healthy nursery stock to buy from you. You can use my name as reference at any time because you have treated me fine. P. J. Drain, Houtzdale, Pa.

Lawrence. Late Winter Pear—(Standard and Dwarf.) Size medium to large, obovate, golden yellow, flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. The Lawrence pear should be better known. It is the best long-keeping winter pear. It will keep nearly as long as a Baldwin apple. When ripened it is a deep yellow pear of delicious quality. It is so fragrant its aroma will scent an entire room. There are not many long-keeping winter pears. I have experimented with other winter pears and conclude that there is none equal to the Lawrence. Near my home in Rochester, N. Y., is an extensive pear orchard of the leading varieties. I constantly pass this orchard and note its prosperous appearance and the loads of fruit which the trees produce. The owner takes great pride in this orchard and takes prizes at the annual exhibits. He has no winter pear superior to Lawrence. Season, Midwinter.

Forty years of successful tree growing, testing and selling has given us an experience that should and does make GREEN'S TREES superior to any trees grown.

Thousands upon thousands have found a gold mine on the farm in the judicious planting of berry fields and orchards. For the man who has a leaning toward fruit growing there is no better or safer way to look for wealth than in planting vines, plants and fruit trees.



Max Buchenberger of Nutley, N. J., sends us a photograph of his four year old son holding in each hand a Clapp's Favorite Dwarf Pear. This tree is of the same age as the boy, that is four years old, and the pears weigh ten ounces each. He writes us offering thanks for our suggestion to plant a row of dwarf pear trees across his garden setting the trees three feet apart. Such a row of trees is a constant delight and a great attraction to any city, village or farm home.



Anjou (Buerre d'Anjou)—Excellent Late Autumn Pears

Dwarf Pear Trees. I cannot say too much in praise of the dwarf pear tree for the garden. I delight in calling attention to the row of dwarf pear trees which I planted across my kitchen garden 15 years ago. Every year I pick pears from these little trees. The fruit is larger and more beautiful than from the ordinary pear trees. The dwarf pear trees bear fruit almost immediately after planting which is what most people desire. Do not fail to plant at least one row of dwarf pear trees three feet apart in your garden. Plant them in October or November or in April and May. Keep the heads well cut back to prevent the trees making excessive growth as a row of dwarf pear trees is an object of beauty and when filled with beautifully tinted fruit is an object of attraction. I have planted dwarf pear trees three feet apart to make the dividing line between my city lot and my neighbor's lot. Such a hedge row is cheaper and more attractive than á fence, and an abundance of fruit may be secured from such a row of dwarf pear

Anjou. (Beurre d'Anjou.) (Standard and Dwarf.) A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. Many claim that this is the greatest of late autumn pears. It keeps until January with special care. It is beautiful in shape and color. Season October and November.

Kieffer. (Standard and Dwarf.) The Keiffer has many admirers on account of its great productiveness each year, splendid growth and selling well in market. For the home market it will be a favorite for canning. Season October and November.

Worden Seckel. (Standard and Dwarf.) This beautiful and delicious pear attracted wide attention when introduced recently. In quality it is rated very high. A seedling of the Seckel, which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Grown under like conditions, it will average a half larger. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer, fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. October.

Varieties of pears arranged according to season of ripening—earliest first, the latest keepers last.

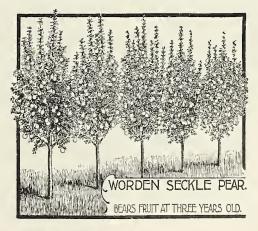
Gans Early Wilder Early Clapp's Favorite Bartlett Seckel Flemish Beauty Duchess Sheldon Worden Seckel Beurre Bosc Anjou Lawrence Kieffer



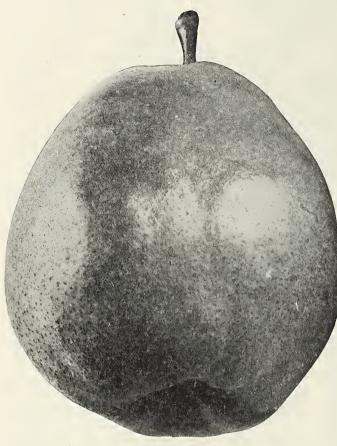
Green has a national reputation for selling trees TRUE TO NAME. There are many thousand orchards in every part of this country which give evidence of the fact that our vines, plants and trees are TRUE TO NAME.

Small Tree—Big Pears. Three years ago I bought among other things a

small dwarf Kieffer pear tree. It stands now about three feet in height and is bearing 22 large, well developed pears. Three large pears blew off from this tree. I feel that this tree should be photographed. C. P. Cass, Elizabethton, Tenn.



DUCHESS DWARF PEAR TREES



Duchess Pear

Our Duchess are all Dwarf trees. Donot order any Standard Duchess. It does best as Dwarf.

Duchess Pear. (Duchesse d'Angouleme). The Duchess dwarf pear tree give uniformly large crops of pears of marvelous size and good quality. What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchess pear is as a dwarf. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit or for cooking. The Duchess pear is one of the largest in the world. Many people consider its flavor as superior to most other varieties. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and should be headed back by nipping off the branches each year. Otherwise it will grow too tall. I have picked from one dwarf Duchess pear tree growing in a dwarf pear hedge in my garden eight large baskets of pears in one season, all exceedingly large and beautiful. The Duchess pear is a good keeper. When fully ripe it is of a bright golden color with a blush on one side. More Duchess pear trees are sold each season than any other variety. The full name of this variety is Duchesse d'Angouleme, indicating that it is an imported variety. Duchess is more often grown as a dwarf than as a standard. Season, October and November.

Duchess is the king of dwarf pears. More than ten times as many dwarf Duchess pear trees are planted as of any other variety. The fruit growing on dwarf Duchess pear trees exceeds in size the fruit grown on standard Duchess pear trees. There is no pear that produces more fruit than Duchess and none that produces larger fruit than Duchess. Duchess dwarf pear trees are rapid growers, therefore they need heading back more, by cutting off the tops each year, than ordinary varieties. If you do not cut back the tops, that is one foot or two of the last year's growth, the dwarf pear trees will become too tall and top-heavy and will be inclined to bear too much fruit. The flavor of the dwarf Duchess pear pleases many people. One of my patrons said to me recently that he considered the Duchess the best eating pear. In Rochester I find many little orchards of dwarf Duchess pear.—C. A. GREEN.

C. A. Green:—I ordered fifty dwarf pear trees and planted them six feet apart. They have grown rapidly, make a good windbreak and bore some fruit this year. I got the idea from your suggestion and would not take \$100 apiece for the trees. Geo. W. Hauman, Pa.

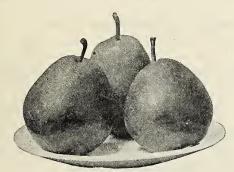
PLANTING SOMETHING

It seems to be in me to be planting something. I cannot tell why this should be so more than that I have inherited a taste for horticulture. Further than this I have full appreciation of the delights that come from planting. If I plant an elm tree my imagination tells me how this tree will beautify the spot where it is planted in the years to come. If I plant a peach, pear or apple tree I realize from past experience how bountiful will be my reward. I think of the apple tree that stood long near my kitchen door, that yielded in one year twelve barrels of apples. If I plant a peach tree I am reminded of the peach trees that grew in my father's garden when I was a child. These trees received no cultivation and no attention whatever and yet there was a large supply of luscious fruit beautiful to behold. If I plant a pear tree I recall how seldom I had the opportunity in my youth to eat a good pear, for when I was a boy there were few or scarcely no pear trees yielding fruit of superior quality as we are blessed with today. I know the pear trees in my father's garden were acrid and gave me a choking sensation, but they bore fruit in profusion. C. A. GREEN.

Fruit trees on farms, even though not in bearing, always help its selling value.

In ordering trees of Worden Seckel pear or Bosc pear it should be borne in mind that while these two varieties are remarkably productive the trees are slow-growing. Therefore do not expect rampant, vigorous trees from such slow-growing varieties. They grow rapidly enough after they get a start in the garden or orchard, and are remarkably productive, one tree of Bosc producing 12 bushels.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have had fine fruit this year. My dwarf pears were a wonder to every person passing my home. When neighbors ask me where I get my trees I tell them from Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. D. A. Palmer, Black Lick, Pa.



Seckel Pears (Reduced Size)

Seckel. (Standard and Dwarf.) Small size, yellowish-russet with a red cheek. Flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. The Seckel pear is noted for its beauty and quality. It has a brilliant rcd cheek. It is the sweetest of all pears. It is an abundant bearer. While the fruit is small it will yield as many bushels per tree as most other varieties. Season, September and October.

SECKEL PEAR

In my dwarf pear hedge running across my garden I have two dwarf Seckel pear trees that bear profusely every year. The fruit is of good size and free from blemish, owing somewhat to the fact that I keep the ground cultivated and have drawn strawy stable manure and used it as a mulch about the trees. Seckel is a good keeper and a good seller at good prices if well grown. Where the trees are not kept cultivated Seckel pears are apt to be too small for market.



Get Green's Trees direct from the nursery. Grown in western New York the center of the greatest fruit section in the United States.

Gans Early. (Dwarf.) A fine new early pear, ripening a week to ten days before Bartlett. It is large and handsome, pyriform in shape, color yellow, with slightly brownish cheek. Flesh fine grained, melting, very juicy, sweet sugary, quality very good. It shows no tendency to rot at the core. Tree a vigorous grower. Scason September.

Green's Nursery Co.: I am placing an order for dwarf apple and pear trees, because those dwarf pears I bought of you last year were very satisfactory and have done finely. H. V. Lawrence, Falmouth, Mass.

Flemish Beauty. (Standard and Dwarf.) A large beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Flesh is tender, juicy and highly flavored Season September and October.

We do not have agents. Buy direct from the growers. Wilder Early. (Standard and Dwarf.) Pleases all because beautiful, red and yellow. It is a good grower and produces a crop early. Season early August. This is the earliest good pear. C. A. Green says so, and he ought to know for he first sent it out. He was the introducer. Possibly you never ate a Wilder Early pear. Lots of people have not. It is delicious. It melts in the mouth. It is a rare delicacy. It is a beautiful pear with gold on one side and crimson on the other. As a dwarf pear it bears fruit at an early age, soon after planting. I favor the dwarf pear for the home garden. It occupies but little space. The ends of all branches should be sheared off each year in July. If not sheared thus in July, do it in winter any time.

No connection with any other establishment in the world.

Thomas Bell, a noted pear grower says, that he has picked 25 bushels of pears from one tree in one season.

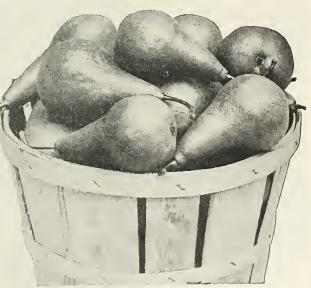
A PAYING INVESTMENT

For every \$100 invested in a selected and well placed evergreen windbreak, \$2,000 is added to the value of your farm in ten years

ten years.

"There is no improvement which can be made on a farm for so little money that will add so much value as evergreen windbreaks," says Stewart Stockdale, a prominent stockman of Franklin county, Iowa. In his case he states that money could not buy his windbreaks. —From Successful Farming.

Bosc. (Beurre Bosc.) Standard only. Very large, a beautiful russet colored pear, with a very distinct shape, having a very long neck, of very high quality, having a distinct rather melting, buttery flavor. This pear is generally conceded to be a very high quality pear. It is a good grower, but on account of being difficult to propagate in the nursery row is seldom offered for sale by nurserymen. No home fruit garden is complete without this variety. Our supply is limited. We grow it as a standard tree only, as it does not do well when grown as a dwarf on quince roots. October 1st, I picked ten bushels of Bosc pears from one tree in my garden hedge row, all trees only three feet apart in row.



Beurre Bosc Pears—Highest Quality



Duchess Dwarf Pear Tree

Plant Green's Dwarf Pear Trees

Dwarf pears are particularly valuable for the city or village garden where space is limited. A vast amount of superior fruit can be grown upon a single row of dwarf pears planted closely together through the garden, where they will occupy but little space, if the trees are cut back every year, removing nearly all of last season's growth. Do not fail to plant an assortment of varieties of dwarf pear trees in a row through your garden, setting trees three feet apart in the row. This row will in no wise prevent your plowing the garden or cultivating it with a horse cultivator.

Would Not Take \$1000 for His Dwarf Pear Hedge

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Green:

I accepted your advice twelve years ago and planted a hedge of dwarf pear trees around my garden. They have lived and have been bearing fruit abundantly every year. I would not take \$1,000 for these 120 dwarf pear trees, planted with space on either side of the hedge for sunshine and ventilation.

CHAS. A. SIRINFO.

Deal with successful men. There is a reason for their having succeeded. It is almost impossible for a man to succeed without giving good service.

THE DWARF PEAR HEDGE

PLENTY OF FRUIT, SMALL COST, TAKES UP LITTLE ROOM

Our C. A. Green has discovered the dwarf pear hedge. He found it by noticing that dwarf pear trees in the nursery row, standing three feet apart bore beautiful specimens of pears bountifully for many years. Mr. Green planted a row of dwarf pear trees, each three feet apart, running across the center of his vegetable garden. These little pear trees have thrived amazingly and have borne bountiful crops each year, and in blossom and fruit have attracted wide attention. For such a hedge C. A. Green advises the following varieties of dwarf pears:

Anjou Gans Early
Bartlett Keiffer
Clapp's Favorite Lawrence
Duchess Seckel
Flemish Beauty Wilder Early
Worden Seckel



Dwarf Pear Tree Hedge (Worden Seckel, New, Best Quality)

For Prices on All Pears See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S PLUM TREES



York State Prune

York State. It is one of the largest, best in quality and most productive of all prunes or plums. Size large; color dark blue, covered with purple blush; flesh yellow and delicious; freestone, ripening the last week in September at Rochester, N. Y. York State Prune is a vigorous grower, and is healthy and hardy here at Rochester. It is prune shaped, good size and a splendid seller. There is no more profitable prune for orchard purposes than York State and none more desirable for a home garden, as it is equally valuable for eating fresh out of hand or for canning and preserving. It is also valuable for evaporating, making a product equal to that of the California prunes.

German Prune. Medium, oval, purple or blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best. September. Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality.

Shropshire Damson. This variety is a universal favorite because it is enormously productive. The fruit is of good size. Season of ripening late and long.

Lombard Plum. Lombard is a great favorite. The tree adapts itself to any locality, it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many other varieties will not grow; it is a strong growing tree and exceedingly productive. It is a handsome reddish plum, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. An excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark reddish purple, juicy and good. Trees erect, very hardy, and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market. The quality is excellent, and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It leads all other plums in number of trees planted in New York state. If I had room for one plum only it would be a Bradshaw. The trees grow large, bear regularly and heavily, and are healthy.

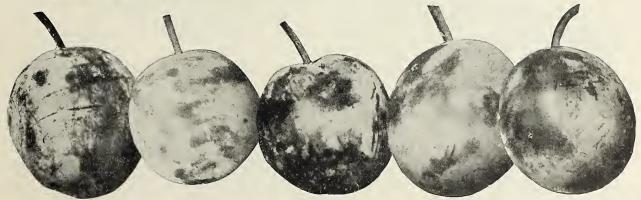
Niagara. This is a very early plum, and valuable for this reason. It is reddish purple, large size, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualities. It bears enormous crops of fruit with great regularity.

Gueii. (Blue Magnum Bonum.) This is one of the newer varieties originating in New York state. Season of ripening rather late. The color is dark purple. The flesh is firm, sub-acid and agreeable. Size large. It would be difficult to select a larger or more attractive plum for the garden or orchard than this. September.

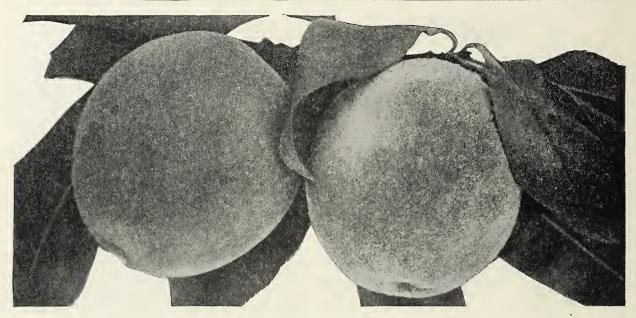
Shipper's Pride. Large, dark purple, very showy, often measuring two inches in variety. September.

Blue Damson. This is the old-fashioned damson so well known to our forefathers; blue in color, medium in size; prized very highly for canning and preserving. Ripens late in the season.

Burbank. (Japan Plum.) Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness, as well as great hardiness of tree. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty and value as a market variety are unsurpassed. Several years' trial has proved it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. It bears abundantly at an early age.



Lombard Plums



Elberta Peaches-Noted for Size, Beauty and Productiveness-Early September

GREEN'S PEACH TREES

Peach trees can be grown on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes, but will do better on a sandy loam in preference to a heavy clay soil. To secure heavy, vigorous and healthy trees the ground should be kept clean and mellow and should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. They should also be pruned yearly, all the dead and useless wood cut out, and the light and air let in.

The trees should be planted 16 feet apart each way, and at this distance 170 trees will be required for each acre. In my garden I plant in hedge row 3 feet apart and get big crops.

Peach trees make very desirable fillers in an apple orchard. They come into bearing when very young and will pay for the care and maintenance of the apple trees and net a handsome profit besides; and by the time the apple trees need the room, they will have borne full crop and can be dug up without loss. We secure buds from bearing trees which insure their being true to name.

Elberta. One of the great peaches of the earth. (Free-stone.) Ripens here early in September, following closely up on Early Crawford. A beautiful, extra large, golden yellow peach, with a brilliant red cheek, firm, juicy, high flavored, rich and sweet. This is the best commercial variety. For years it has been the standard market variety, and its place in the estimation of commercial growers would be hard to fill with any other variety, for no other peach has yet been introduced that will fill all the requirements of a commercial peach with such success as the Elberta. In addition to its high quality, large size and attractive appearance, the Elberta has a tough skin and consequently does not bruise easily and ships exceedingly well. Elberta remains the peer of all commercial peaches, and from present indications will hold this place undisputed.

Green's Nursery Co.: The peach trees came in splendid condition. They are the finest trees ever seen around here. Please do not forget me when you send out your next catalog for I shall want some more trees and plants. Mrs. A. E. Nutter, Portsmouth, N. H.

Peach growing in the orchards of Maryland has been quite successful. During the last season one peach orchard, five years old, of ten acres, yielded over \$8,000 from peaches, principally of the Elberta type, says J. B. Seth.

(Freestone.) Fruit large, sweet, rich and Champion. juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, a good shipper. Ripens early. Hardy and productive.

Yellow St. John. Large, yellow, sweet, juicy, very good, bears quite young. Ripens Freestone.

Don't be over fat. Eat plenty of fruit and enjoy life.

Crawford's Early. (Freestone.) A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Season beginning of September. This valuable peach has long been a favorite for large size, beauty and quality of fruit. In past years this was the earliest peach, but now much earlier kinds are known, hence it is about mid-season in ripening.

Crawford's Late. (Freestone.) Ripens here the last of September. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting rich, winey flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive.

Hale (New Yellow). (Freestone.) This notable new variety of peach is very large in size and is globular in shape. In color it is a deep, golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. The skin is thick, smooth and without fuzz and is tightly drawn over the solid flesh. The flesh is deep yellow, flne grained, firm, tender and with a very delicious flavor. It is of the Early Crawford type, ripening a little later than Early Crawford and about a week ahead of Elberta. The trees are strong, vigorous growers and are unusually hardy.

New Rochester Peach. Very valuable. (Earliest Freestone.) The Rochester is a new, very early, yellow fleshed peach of the Crawford type. Ripens here the middle of August. Rochester has accomplished something notable. It has produced a new peach which is better in quality, more productive, more hardy in bud than any that have gone before. This is saying much, for there are many varieties of peaches. This new peach is called the Rochester peach. It has not been introduced with flourish of trumpets or with advertising. Almost the first we hear of it, it appears in our local markets by many wagon loads, outstripping all others of its season and outselling all in price. Market men seek the Rochester peach not only for its large size, its beauty, its deep yellow flesh tinged with red next to the stone, and its beautiful bright cheek, but for the further reason that it is a good keeper. Strange to relate, although the skin is tough, when the Rochester peach is dead ripe, you can peel off the skin much the same as is done at the canneries after dipping the peach in lye. It is of high quality.

Niagara. (Freestone.) Ripens here September 1st. large size and attractive appearance.

Crosby Frostproof Peach. (Hardy Yellow Freestone.)

Carman Peach. (Stone nearly free.) Large size, like Elberta in shape, of a creamy white yellow, skin covered with deep blush, skin tough, enduring shipment, flesh tender, excellent flavor, very jurey, one of the hardiest and most popular early varieties.

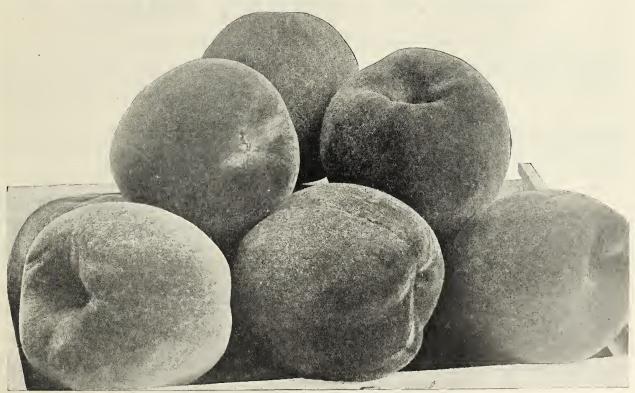
Apricots. Well headed hardy apricot trees.

If you go into the city markets when the Crawford peach ripens you will think there were too many peaches grown, but the fact is not one farmer in ten or perhaps in twenty lifts a ripe peach to his mouth during the entire fruiting season, and as for his family and his aids on the farm, they do not know the taste of a good peach, and yet a peach tree would not only furnish healthful food, but would be an ornament and an attraction to the place.

Fruit plays such an important part in the maintenance of good health that the small amount required in putting out a first-class orchard ought to be considered a profitable investment by every farmer, saying nothing of the money a good fruit crop will bring in after the farmer stores his own supply.

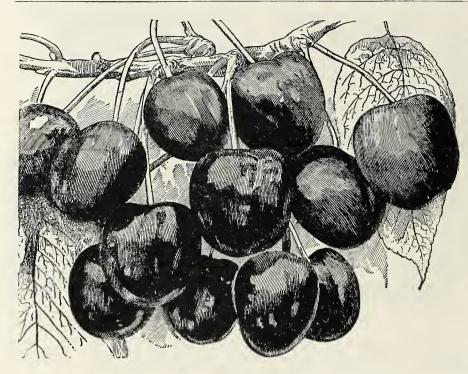
THE HARDY PEACH ROCHESTER

A hardy peach has been sought. It has been discovered that certain varieties are more hardy than others, bearing fruit when others fail. We have the best of authority, that is the New York State Horticultural Society, stating that the Rochester peach has proved hardy in both wood and bud during the severest winter in the history of the country, the winter of 1917-18. Further than this, it is the only freestone yellow peach ripening at such an early date.



The New Rochester Peach

For Prices on All Peaches See First Pages of Catalog



Aside from their culinary attractions and from their taste when first picked from the trees, cherries are among the beautiful objects, therefore the cherry tree in blossom is an attraction to every garden, but more beautiful are the blushing fruits glistening in the summer sun, inviting all who pass to partake freely without price.

Which are your favorite cherries? I am asked. You will find my choice in the varieties named below:

Black Tartarian is not surpassed.

Early Richmond is one of the oldest favorites.

Montmorency has been pronounced king of the red cherries.

Napoleon Bigarreau is an excellent variety.

GREEN'S CHERRY TREES

BLACK AND RED SWEET VARIETIES

Green's Black Tartarian Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency. July.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of the largest red cheek; very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Windsor. Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower; leaves large. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. A very valuable late variety for market and family use.

There are few trees more attractive than the cherry, on account of its beautiful foliage, its attractive blossoms and showy fruit. It is more often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn, than other fruit trees. It furnishes a delightful shade and is a clean tree. The cherry tree does better without cultivation than almost any other fruit tree, but if possible the first few years it should be cultivated or mulched on the surface of the soil with manure. It bears almost every year, and is an early fruiter.

HARDY RED, ACID VARIETIES

Montmorency. "King" of cherries. It is hardy, reliable and productive. In great demand by canning factories. More money has been made with it than with any other variety. Large, bright shining red, acid, midseason, June.

Early Richmond. This fruit does not rot upon the trees and can be left without varieties. Unsurpassed for hardiness and cooking purposes, a great bearer. June.

Ostheim. A large and hardy Russian cherry; has been tested and found valuable; has done remarkably well in this state. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, and is invariably large, productive and good in every way. A moderate grower, bears early, is very productive; fruit large, liver-colored, juicy, rich, almost sweet.

Dyehouse. Unquestionably the earliest cherry. For tarts, pies, and canning, it has no superior.

English Morello. One of the few varieties that seems to succeed well with neglect. Fruit dark red, quality good, rich acid flavor. August.

May Duke ADDITIONAL VARIETIES Gov. Wood

Green's Nursery Co.: I have over 300 trees of yours growing in fine condition. The cherry trees bought of you three years ago are a handsome sight today—white with bloom. My plums and pears of the same age are in full bloom. Every one thinks it a great sight. N. M. Hayward, Amherst, N. H.

GREEN'S NUT TREES



A Dish of Thomson English Walnuts

Thomson English Walnut. These walnut trees are known as the Thomson. They have been thoroughly acclimated and inured to cold climates by being grown here, subjected to our cold winters. A fairly safe rule in judging as to whether or not your climate and soil are suited to these trees is to plant only on land that will grow the apple or similar fruit successfully, yet where the climate is not too severe to grow and fruit the peach successfully.

The older and larger the English walnut trees get the harder they are to transplant, so we do not advise planting trees that

are too large.

Black Walnut. The well known black walnut produces heavy crops of large, oily nuts that are relished by all persons who are familiar with them. The tree grows quite fast and its dark, rich wood is exceedingly valuable. Great interest has been taken of late in the black walnut on account of its wood coming into fashion by furniture makers. It is used largely for gun stocks and it is difficult now to get enough black walnut timber. But in addition to the value of its wood the black walnut is an attractive nut, more highly flavored than any nut I can think of, and most nutritious on account of its oily flesh. We all recall the black walnuts growing on the homestead farm when we were boys.

Japan Walnut. (Siebold.) This is a very hardy variety, will stand 20 degrees below zero without injury, a rapid growing, handsome tree which bears young and abundantly. The shell is but a little thicker than that of the English walnut, the meat of which comes out whole and is of excellent quality. This variety begins to bear when two or three years old.

Butternut. A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily and nutritious kernel. The tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. You well remember the

glad days of autumn in boyhood times when you gathered these thick meated nuts and stored them for winter use. The butternut has never been appreciated. It has been too common and too easily secured. Of late years interest has been revived in the old-fashioned butternut, which is most nourishing and appetizing. It bears marvelous quantities of nuts of large size.

Hazelnut. (Filbert.) Hazelnuts are very easy to grow, in fact can be grown far easier than potatoes or wheat. They are perfectly hardy and will struggle along in spite of neglect. They bear early and abundantly. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, the condition indicated by the browning of the edges of the husks. Every city and country home should have some of these trees.

THE BUTTERNUT

As a boy on the farm the only nuts I knew anything about were the hickory nut, black walnut, butternut, beechnut and chestnut. I had never seen an almond, Brazil nut or English walnut.

The butternuts were the great stand by in those early days in the way of nuts. Many pleasant hours have I spent in getting butternuts and in caring for them so that they might increase the enjoyment of farm life during the long winters.

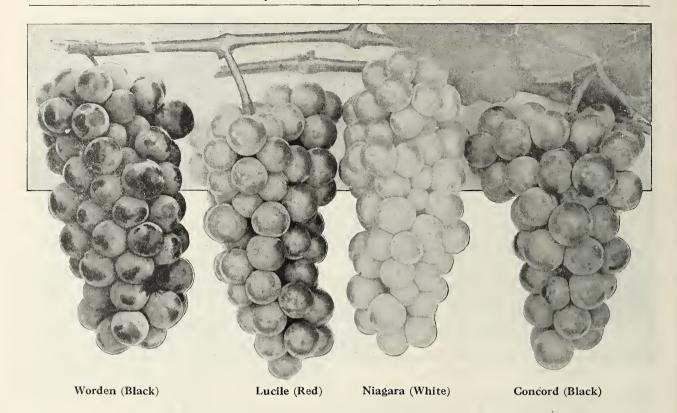
Butternuts, like black walnuts, are among the easiest nuts to produce. The trees bear transplanting well and are objects of beauty, particularly when filled with nuts, which grow in clusters. The black walnut tree is remarkably productive and seldom fails to bear large crops of walnuts. C. A. Green.

American Sweet Chestnut. By far the most popular variety sweet with nutty flavor. This chestnut is a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, making a most beautiful specimen for the lawn.

Green's Nursery Co.: The trees I received from you last spring are all living and looking fine. Last fall I bought 15 trees from an agent and was not satisfied at all. This spring I ordered trees from three different nurseries just to see if they were all alike. I was satisfied with all on the whole but your trees look best. When I get more trees I shall order from Green's Nursery Co. Oscar E. Sjoholm, Conimicut, R. I.

PLEASANT WORK

I know of no pleasanter pastime than that of being enticed to the peach trees in my garden by the red glow, like roses, that calls me from afar with the usual peach talk. At once I swing a basket on my arm and proceed to pick the attractive fruit. I stop occasionally to eat a specimen that is quite soft. As I gather in my hand this beautiful fruit I say to myself, "How fortunate I am to be thus blessed." I can enjoy these peaches to the uttermost and I can leave them on the tree until they are thoroughly ripe. Someone was telling me about its famous "Rochester" peaches and the best time to see them in the orchard. I was told to arrive at the orchard after the crop was supposed to be gathered. Then I would find hidden by the luxurious foliage here and there a specimen fit for the angels, fully ripe, beautifully colored and already to do its best work in making us forget the trials and tribulations of a stormy life.



GREEN'S GRAPE VINES

Worden. (Black.) This is a seedling of the Concord and while its berries and bunches are larger and the fruit is of better quality, it is not as good a keeper and does not ship as well to distant markets. It is a superior variety for home use and for nearby markets, and on account of its high quality and large size usually brings a higher price than Concord. For home use we know of no grape of greater value. Fruit ripens one or two weeks earlier than Concord.

Lucile. (Red.) In vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness this variety is not surpassed by any other. Its crops exceed those of Concord and it has never been known to winter kill in the grape regions of New York; its fruit and foliage are very nearly immune to fungus; bunches and berries medium to large; skin thin but tough; bright in color. This variety is a good shipper, the flesh is pulpy, quality is good with an exceedingly pleasing foxy flavor.

Regal. (Red.) If you want the longest keeping grape, one that you can eat during the fall and winter months, plant the Regal. It is of superior quality and flavor. Owing to its tough skin and persistent nature, it is an exceptionally good shipper.

Campbell's Early. (Black)—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, early and a great

Brighton. (Red.) Large, compact bunches, delicate skin, tender.

Diamond. (White.) A beautiful, high quality, white grape, rivaling the Niagara in popularity.

Carman. Berries small in size, dark purplish black.

Niagara. (White.) This is the leading American white grape, holding the rank among the grapes of this color the Concord does among the black varieties. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet. This variety is prized by many on account of its foxy taste and aroma. The Niagara makes a handsome and showy fruit and for this reason sells very readily on the market, commanding a good price.

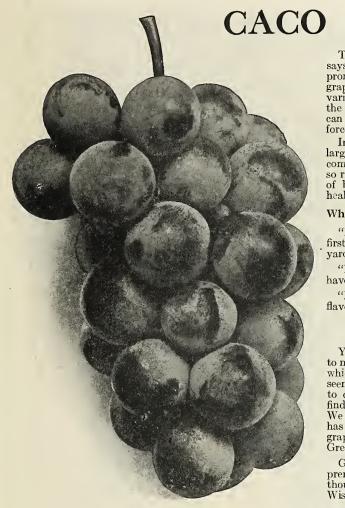
Concord. (Black.) This is the leading black variety and the most widely grown grape on this continent. Fruit ripens in midseason with the Niagara. Grape juice is made almost entirely from Concords, and owing to the productiveness of this variety it can be produced so cheaply that no other grape can compete with it either for this purpose or as a market variety.

Delaware. (Red)—Bunches small, compact; berries delicious flavor.

Agawam. Large, red; sweet, rich and aromatic in flavor, and a splendid keeper. Vine vigorous, hardy

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES

Eaton (Black) McPike (Black) Wing (Red)



Caco Grape New Early Red Grape of Highest Quality

Green's Orange Quince is large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring, very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Good for home use and for market. It is so late in blossoming that there is no danger from frost. Season September and October. This is by far the best variety of quince. There are some varieties that are recognized as standards on account of their superiority. For example, Baldwin in apples, Bartlett in pears, Elberta in peaches, and along with these the Orange takes it place as the undisputed leader of all varieties. No fruit that we know of is so certain to produce a full crop every season. There is always a good demand for quinces, as they are not grown extensively. After having tested at Green's Fruit Farm many kinds of quinces we have decided that so far there is no better quince than the genuine old fashioned Orange quince. There are, however, different strains. We have been propagating the best strain that we can find, calling it Green's Orange quince. These trees produce beautiful fruit of large size and fine quality.

(CATAWBA) GRAPES

The most delicious of all grapes whether hardy or exotic, says the introducer. A perfectly hardy grape that has been pronounced by America's most expert grower of hothouse grapes to equal, in high quality and melting texture, the finest varieties grown under glass. When one considers the price of the greenhouse product and realizes that the wonderful Caco can be grown in the back yard almost without attention, the force of the above statement is apparent.

In appearance, the most beautiful of hardy grapes; berry large, wine red with abundant bloom. Bunch of good size, compact and of good form. Ripens in advance of Concord; so rich in sugar it is excellent in flavor two weeks in advance of being fully ripe. Vine a very strong vigorous grower, healthy and prolific.

What the Experts Say of Caco Grape:

"I consider it a valuable acquisition to our limited list of first-class table grapes and the best market variety for vine-yardists."

E. S. Black.

"I believe it is, in all-round good qualities, the best grape I have ever eaten."

John Lewis Childs.

"I want to congratulate you on your Caco grape . . . The flavor is *simply delicious*—the best I have ever eaten."

Peter Duff.

GRAPE VINES

Yesterday when I inspected Green's propagating farm I said to myself I have never seen such luxuriant grape vines as these which were glimmering in the sun with foliage so fresh it seemed that all had come forth in a single day, owing probably to careful culture and frequent showers. Our patrons will find our grape vines of superior quality and extra well rooted. We also have a large supply. The last few years the supply has not been equal to the demand throughout the country for grape vines. Caco is the best in quality, a great grape. C. A. Green.

Green's Nursery Co.: The Caco grape vine sent me as a premium last year bore three bunches of delicious grapes, though planted in May. Charles G. Henning, Iron Ridge, Wisconsin.



Green's Orange Quince



Red Cross-Sweetest Currant Ever Produced

GREEN'S CURRANT BUSHES

Red Cross Currant. Do you know that Red Cross is the sweetest currant ever produced? It is natural to connect sourness with all red currants, since, as a rule, red currants are exceedingly acid, but Red Cross currant is an exception to the ordinary rule, being the sweetest currant. In making currant jellies, or in preparing currants in other ways, remember the Red Cross currant requires only half the sugar that many other currants require owing to its natural sweetness and fine flavor.

Red Cross currant is a vigorous grower and requires plenty of room. Plants can be set not less than three feet apart in the row. The rows should be six feet apart; as with the planting of all kinds of fruits the soil should be carefully prepared and made fine before planting currants and gooseberries; remember that coarse lumpy ground cannot nourish the roots of any plant nor keep them from dying out and perishing. This is the principal reason why it is easier to transplant on sandy soil than on clayey soil. Cut back each plant one-half its length at planting. In future years thin out the branches somewhat, removing a few of the old branches each year, but the currant and gooseberry will bear abundantly without any trimming. See back cover for colored illustration of Red Cross currant.

Green's Nursery Company: Have you any more currant bushes for sale? I would like about 12,000 more of the Red Cross variety. Those I purchased of you last year are growing fine and have proved very successful. John Nolte, Philadelphia, Pa.

Perfection Currant. It is an upright, strong grower, thickly covered with

In setting out currant bushes, one should be careful to select a place where there is plenty of light and air.

Currants are a profitable crop. They grow in almost any soil and bear well. But to produce large sized fruit and in profusion they require a deep, rich, well mellow and naturally well drained soil.

Green's Nursery Co.: The Red Cross currants I purchased from you some time ago are very fine, I could sell ten times as many if I had them. They are very large and sweet, in fact sell themselves. I expect to plant small fruits this fall, raspberries, blackberries, etc. S. K. Blundive, Oxford Valley, Pa.



Diploma-Received World's Fair Diploma as Best and Largest Currant

Diploma Currant. (Received World's Fair Diploma.) The best and largest of all currants. Very vigorous grower and most productive red currant. Season medium late. C. A. Green.

W. C. Barry says: "Diploma currant is large, solid and of good quality." It will be valuable for its size and solidity."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman says: "Diploma currant was exhibited by Jacob Moore at the Pan-American, 1901. I was a judge of the first exhibit there. It was my duty and pleasure to examine carefully five baskets of this currant, sent at different dates for a month, some on branches as grown. Diploma currant is of attractive appearance, both clusters and berries being very large. The quality is good."

Green's Nursery Company: I bought 1000 Diploma currant bushes of you this spring, and not one bush has died. Some of them have five and six branches two feet long. Marvin B. Tuttle, Hornell, N. Y.

Fay's Prolific. Of large size, fine flavor, red in color. Universally recommended by those who have had experience with it.

White Grape Currant. This is the best of all white currants.

The superintendent of Green's Fruit Farm reports that currants, taking one year with another, are the most profitable of the small fruits. Currants meet with a ready sale and the prices seem to be increasing each year. While strawberries must be picked the day they are ripe, the picking of currants can be deferred without injury to the currants. This is an argument in favor of currant growing, as all of these fruits ripen at a busy season.

A point in favor of general growing of currants is that no special location is required for the business, as in growing grapes, peaches or plums. The currant thrives wherever the apple grows and is about as cosmopolitan in its habits and

demands.



Syracuse New Red Raspberry, Largest and Best of All

GREEN'S RASPBERRY BUSHES

The Syracuse Red Raspberry. This is the greatest raspberry. It has no superior. It was introduced by us. The demand for plants was so great every plant we had was ordered, utterly exhausting the supply so that we were compelled to withdraw it from the catalog. This year we have been able to preserve enough plants to propagate a moderate supply. Patrons say that Syracuse has yielded the largest and finest fruit they ever saw. It is double the size of other varieties. It is an abundant bearer. The color is bright red. It is of superior quality. It is hardy in western New York. It wintered safely during the winter of 1917-18, which was a severe test of its hardiness. It bears during a long season. Taking this variety altogether it is the greatest raspberry that we have ever known for the home garden.

For many years we have attempted to supply the many orders of our patrons for this superior red raspberry. Up to this date we have been unable to supply fully all who called for plants of the Syracuse. This year we are moderately supplied with plants of superior size and well rooted. While it is a new variety to almost every state and village, we have been growing it for many years. We offer the Syracuse raspberry to our patrons with the greatest confidence. It is very hardy, never requiring protection at Rochester, N. Y., though the thermometer has gone down to twenty degrees below zero. It is also a virogous grower and continues to fruit during six weeks of summer, from July first to the middle of August.

It does not sucker freely, therefore it has taken us many years to secure a supply of plants. This is greatly in its favor since its vitality goes to the production of fruit and not to useless suckers. The quality is of the highest character. Its color is a beautiful bright crimson; its flesh is firm. It is

double the size of Cuthbert and remains much longer in bearing. Orders are limited to one to ten plants to a patron.

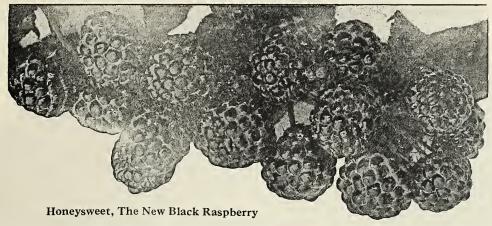
FINDS SYRACUSE SUPERIOR

Green's Nursery Co.: In 1901 I bought of you three plants of Syracuse red raspberry, which was at that time a novelty and priced accordingly. My other raspberries had to make room for Syracuse, as I found this berry much superior in yield and quality. One thing about this berry I should like to emphasize: it is the only raspberry fit to eat fresh from the bush, as it contains the essential qualities, being much richer in acid and lacking that traditional drawback of raspberries, dryness. If you should ever be unable to supply your customers with this grand berry, let me know and I will help you out, because those three plants have multiplied so that they now cover about one acre, and although I am always willing to try a new thing, the Syracuse red raspberry is still the only raspberry on my grounds. J. A. Bishcoff.

FROM ELLWANGER & BARRY

Green's Nursery Co.: We are in receipt of the sample of your new red raspberry named Syracuse, and regard it as most promising, it being large and handsome and of good quality. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

I stake my reputation on what I say here about Syracuse red raspberry. I have never seen its equal in all my travels or all my experiences as planter and grower. If you cannot buy 10 plants, buy one plant, plant it in your garden and watch the result. A friend from Boston, visiting at my house, would not apply sugar and cream to the Syracuse raspberries offered at my table. His thought was that the cream and sugar would interfere with the high flavor and high quality of Syracuse. C. A. Green.



The Geneva experiment station says: "We were favorably impressed with it as we saw it at its home. The fruit of 1920 was very satisfactory.

Honeysweet Black Raspberry wherever it winner. It is hardy, productive, berries black and shining, firm and sweet. It has been called the most delicious black

raspberry.

The demand for black raspberries will increase in the coming years, not only because of their good eating qualities, but by reason of their being the only substance which will make certain very desirable shades of black dye. Many growers received \$1.05 per pound for the 1919 crop of dried black raspberries.



Herbert. (Red.) This is probably the hardiest and most beautiful red raspberry grown. It originated at Ottawa, Canada, and has withstood without injury 40 degrees below zero. The cane of the Herbert is very strong and vigorous; the leaves large and healthy; it is claimed never to have been affected with anthracnose or diseases of any kind. Fruit oblong, very bright red, and probably the largest of all red raspberries except Syracuse. It is firm, sweet, subacid, juicy, and of good flavor, quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. An exceptionally fine variety both for garden and commercial planting.

Cuthbert Red. Large, Pro-Attractive. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and command good prices.

Plum Farm (Black.) Do you know that this is one of the largest and best of the blackcap raspberr es? At Green's Fruit Farm it has not been surpassed in size or productiveness. It ripens early and

quickly. The fruit is of enormously large size, often measuring an inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price.

Scarff Mammoth Black Raspberry.

A very productive variety of black raspberry, absolutely hardy. Canes free from disease and strong upright growers, a trifle larger in size than Cumberland.



Columbian. A strong grower, unexcelled for productiveness and desirable for canning. At Green's Fruit Farm nine rows, 150 feet long, yielded 66

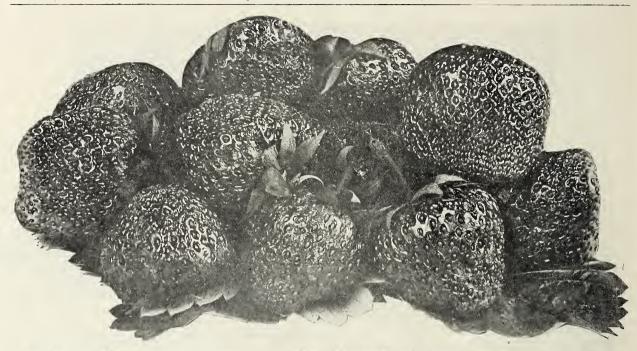
bushels. Color, reddish purple.

The Columbian has proved through the test of many years, all over this country, that it is unsurpassed as a producer of large purple berries of good quality, highly desirable for making jams, eating fresh on the table or for other purposes.

\$1,947.00 PAID FOR 8,350 QUARTS OF COLUMBIAN RASPBERRIES

Mr. Adrian Voogdt of Sodus, N. Y., has two acres of fine Columbian raspberry plants, from which he has picked this year 8,350 quarts and sold them for \$1,947.00.

Last season Mr. Harry Du Bois, Sodus, N. Y., picked and sold 11,800 quarts of Columbian raspberries from his threeacre field, realizing \$2,596.00, without the expense of boxes or crates. The previous season he sold the crop off the same field for \$2,450.00.



GREEN'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Corsican Strawberry. (Perfect flowering.) Midseason. Biggest berry on earth. This is C. A. Green's favorite strawberry. It is the biggest, the brightest and best in color; a great yielder and producer. The foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus, drought, weeds, and even neglect of cultivation. At our exhibit at New York State Fair, a fruit grower stood in front of our sign, which read, "A patron writes us that he has made \$590.00 per acre from strawberries." We thought that possibly he thought this was an exaggeration, but in reply to our inquiry to that effect, he stated that he did not think we told half the story and that he was making \$1,000.00 per acre from his strawberries. See back cover for colored illustration of Corsican strawberry.

Green's Nursery Co.: Last spring I purchased some strawberry plants from you of the Corsican variety, and when they arrived at our place they had been one month on the road. I accepted and planted them out and am pleased to state that every plant lived and is now doing fine, had a few berries on this summer. I am highly pleased with Green's trees, plants and vines. I am ordering some Norway maples for my lawn. William Johnstone, Rensselaer, N. Y.

IMPORTANT.—Strawberries are too perishable to ship by freight.

Woodrow Strawberry. (Perfect flowering. This pleasing and profitable variety was discovered about six years ago fruiting in the fields miles away from any known strawberry field. Since that time it has been thoroughly tested at our nurseries. It is healthy of foliage, produces abundantly fruit of large size, resembling the grand old Corsican. We believe it to be one of the good things for the fruit grower. We planted one-fourth of an acre of Woodrow last season. It is the latest variety we know.

Strawberry Plants Often Must be Shipped Separately

Strawberry plants cannot be safely dug during wet weather. During a wet spring season it often occurs that strawberry plants cannot be safely dug until after the usual shipping season for trees, plants and vines. During such a season it is to the interest of our patrons not to have their orders for trees, plants and vines held up on account of the strawberry plants. When orders call for trees, plants or vines in connection with strawberry plants, we reserve the right to ship part of the order during the regular shipping season and make a second shipment of the strawberry plants when the weather permits their being dug. Orders should be placed with this understanding.

Kellogg's Premier. (Perfect flowering.) Early, very productive, highly colored, fine quality berries.

Parson's Beauty. (Perfect flowering.) Berries large, dark red in color, plants very productive, similar to Gibson.

Green's Nursery Co.: The nicest strawberries I ever saw I raised from your plants. 17 of the Corsican filled a box or basket heaping full.

A. S. Rankin, Rockland, Mass.

Gibson. (Perfect flowering.) Fruit large, beautiful dark red in color, producing large quantities of berries. Similar to Parson's Beauty.

Brandywine. (Perfect flowering.) A very late and firm berry, a good shipper; good canner; a good all around strawberry. This strawberry is being largely planted. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and very productive; blossom perfect, fruit large, of good form, bright red all over, and good quality.

THE RARE STRAWBERRY—THE NEW PROLIFIC

The Great Market and Home Supply Kind



This is one of the few varieties receiving honorable mention in the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station's list of varieties having marked desirable characteristics. This is much for the Geneva experiment station to specify because that experiment station is remarkably careful in recommending varieties. The Geneva experiment station has said as follows: "Prolific strawberry is a new variety ranked at the front. It appears to be unusually well adapted to commercial purposes." The Prolific strawberry originated at the Geneva N.Y., station grounds, and was disseminated by this station and described fully in bulletins 298, 309 and 364.

Since there are other strawberries known by similar names as Prolific, I have decided to call this variety The New Prolific to distinguish it from others. Desperfect blossom. cription: plant vigorous and productive. It has yielded 14,500 quarts per acre. It has a long period of ripening. It is easily picked. Berries are very large and continue large late in the season, which is an unusual qualification. The color is bright scarlet with firm flesh.

The crimson color is carried to the center of the fruit, which is juicy and of aromatic flavor. It is of exceedingly good quality.

The New Prolific is not boomed upon the market without testing. It has been grown near the city of Rochester, N. Y., for several years, thus in some respects might not be called new, but rather might be

called thoroughly tested, but it is scarcely known out of this locality.

The superintendent of Green's Nursery Company has planted this new strawberry at Green's Fruit Farm. He says it is a remarkably strong grower with large, bright and vigorous foliage, making new plants in plenty but not in excess. He is highly pleased with its valuable characteristics and looks forward to the time when it will be a popular candidate for home planting or as a commercial variety. See prices for plants on opening pages. I recommend this strawberry. C. A. GREEN.

THE NEW PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY YIELDS 8000 QUARTS TO THE ACRE

Mr. George Doty, Churchville, N. Y., planted one-tenth of an acre of the New Prolific strawberry in the spring of 1919 and picked and sold the past season over 800 quarts, realizing the sum of \$240.00. No record was kept of the berries used in the house.

GREEN'S BLACKBERRY BUSHES



Blowers-Mammoth Blackberry

Blowers Blackberry. "The Giant of all Blackberries." A large clean bright berry of exceptionally good quality, with no perceptible core when fully developed. The fruit is sweet, the flavor is pleasant without being peculiar. This is a first-class shipper, standing up well in the market for several days. The season of ripening is from the middle of July until frost, with the bulk of the crop maturing in August. It is a hardy variety. It has endured 20 degrees below zero. The bushes are upright growers, are very hardy and enormously productive. One single plant has the record of producing 2,600 berries. One of our patrons writes that his plantation of Blowers blackberries averaged over \$300.00 per acre. See back cover for colored illustration of Blowers blackberry.

One blackberry grower writes: "The Blowers blackberry has produced 2,720 quarts in one-third acre."

We have grown the Blowers blackberry for a long time. I do not think I ever saw a blackberry go ahead of the Blowers blackberry for yield, size of fruit and late ripening. Plants of Blowers blackberry have always been in great demand.

A. R. Wheelock.

Green's New Hardy Blackberry. This blackberry was discovered by our superintendent about ten years ago. We have since been fruiting it at Green's Fruit Farm and testing it. It has proved to be large, hardy, productive, vigorous and desirable in every way. It is of high quality, tender to the core.

Blackberries require large space to develop properly, and to give opportunity to cultivate and pick. The rows should not be less than eight feet apart, with the plants about six

feet apart in the rows.

Do you know that blackberries are the best vielders of the cane fruits, averaging 3,000 to 4,000 quarts per acre, and the fruit sells from 30 to 35 cents per quart? If planted between the rows of young trees in an orchard, they will pay expenses in bringing the orchard to maturity. They will produce fruit the second season after planting. They do best on deep, well drained soil, inclining to sand, but will do well on any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes.

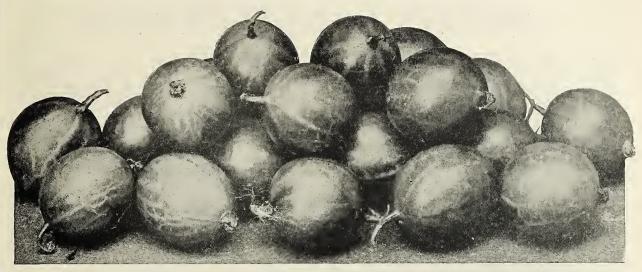
Blackberries, like dewberries and raspberries, bear but one crop on the cane. That is, canes which spring up one year, bear the next year. From three to six canes are sufficient to be kept in each hill. The superfluous ones should be thinned out as soon as they start from the ground. The old canes should be cut off, soon after fruiting, and burned.

Green's Nursery Co.: The nursery stock I bought of you this spring is certainly doing fine. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and apricot trees are doing splendidly. I have never seen anything grow so fast as those trees are growing. Everyone who sees them is surprised at their growth and asks me where I bought them. I tell them from Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. It rimmed them according to the instructions in your catalog. They look like trees that have been set a year. The raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries already have berries on them, and some of the grape vines are a foot high. I could not be better pleased with the nursery stock. I am going to send another order in the fall for shade trees and apple trees. Joseph Begert, Jr., Louisville, Kentucky.

Eldorado Blackberry. This wariety has never winter killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight to ten days. C. A. Green.

Sometimes we get letters from would be patrons who hesitate to order because of the distance. Here is a sample letter we received proving that a distance of 3000 or 4000 miles does not hinder one from receiving plants and trees in good shape:

"The 300 pear trees that I had of you last spring arrived in fine condition after their long journey. Set them out and pruned them back to three and four branches and cut the branches back to form buds. Every tree lived and some of them have grown three feet. The 500 currants all lived but three, and have made a growth of about 30 inches. Ten of the strawberries lived and I shall have quite a lot of new plants from them. Thanking you again for the good stock you sent me. C. E. Ludden, Arletta, Washington."



Downing Gooseberries

GREEN'S GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

Downing Gooseberry. Do you know that its value lies in its productiveness, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew? It is recommended as proof against mildew. Free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive and unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles. We recommend planting them between the rows of trees in an orchard. They will pay the expense of bringing it to maturity. If gooseberries are planted for home use alone, the fruit will remain on the bushes in nice condition for several weeks and can be picked as needed.

C. A. Green.

Every generation should provide for the one to follow.

Chautauqua Gooseberry.

quality and very productive.

Very large, one of the best. Superior

You can overcome the main reasons for failures by planting Green's vigorous healthy trees.

Red Jacket. An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. So far the most free from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper.

Green's Nursery Co.: The gooseberries ordered of you were large and thrifty and every one grew. H. D. Heil, Decatur, Ill.

Do not forget that while we have a good supply of all kinds of nursery stock, we have one of the largest and best supplies of apple trees, dwarf pear trees, currant bushes and ornamental plants, vines and trees, roses, etc.

GROWING GOOSEBERRIES

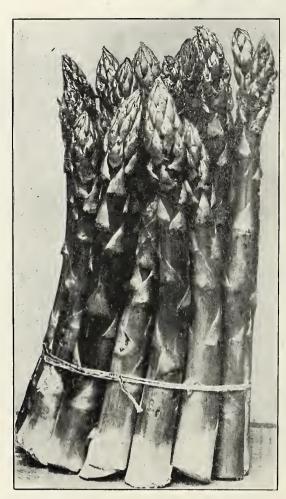
The gooseberry is a neglected fruit. The market is rarely over-supplied with this fruit, and a reason for this is that it can be gathered and marketed through a long season instead of all having to be harvested and sold at one time. The green berries sell readily almost as soon as they are large enough to be picked and bring then the best prices of the season, but this is equalized by the fact that later on they are much larger and a bush will then yield more quarts. By all means give them a trial, at least large enough to provide a generous supply for the home.

You can pay the expense of bringing your orchard into bearing by planting gooseberry bushes between the rows of trees. Or you can keep your family well supplied with fresh or preserved fruits by planting a few bushes in your garden.

Gooseberries are the second earliest fruit ready for market. The demand is constantly increasing as more are being preserved every year. The returns from gooseberries are very satisfactory, as the expense of cultivation is light. Two-year-old bushes the third year after planting should produce 200 bushels per acre, increasing to 400 bushels the fifth year. Gooseberries do best on a cool, damp, rich soil, and should be pruned each spring so as to give the new wood a chance.

C. A. Green says that the gooseberry is the largest yielder of all the small fruits. He will not say that you can get so many bushels per acre as you would of potatoes, but you can get very nearly such a yield. No fruits can be gathered so easily as gooseberries. We simply, with gloved hands, strip the gooseberries and the leaves off together. We never bother to pick one gooseberry at a time, but rasp them off by double handfuls, one man being able to pick a big load of berries in a day. Later, at our convenience, we run the gooseberries through the fanning mill, which blows out any leaves or stems that may have accumulated. In place of the fanning mill a stiff breeze will blow out most of the leaves in the gooseberries as hastily gathered.

GREEN'S GARDEN ROOTS



Green's Asparagus

Linnaeus Rhubarb. (Pieplant.) We have millions of well-rooted rhubarb plants for sale. When spring opens, the human system needs an acid. Fruits have not yet supplied these acids, therefore rhubarb, or pieplant, is the main source. Those who cat pieplant pie and sauce freely are greatly benefited. Do you realize what excellent sauce can be made of rhubarb? Set 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. For ornament alone it pays to plant it. This is the best variety.

Sage. (Holt's Mammoth.) The leaves of this plant are used extensively for flavoring dressing and sauces. Nothing is easier to transplant in the garden than plants of sage which are so necessary for the housewife and for the family in the city, village or farm. It is perennial in growth increasing in bulk each year. Crops of it may be taken up and transplanted effectively. There is no more popular flavoring plant than the sage. It is also a healthful product. Sage tea has long been known for its medical purposes.

Palmetto Asparagus. This is a large growing variety particularly delicious in quality. No home garden can be complete without it. Asparagus is one of the greatest garden delicacies, coming in at a season when there is no competitor. When once planted this will continue to produce abundantly for life. The plants late in the season are objects of great beauty, and are worth growing for their beauty. Palmetto asparagus is valuable for its health-giving properties. It is also appetizing and is a rare delicacy for any table.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus. No vegetable is so attractive to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus. No vegetable is more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits. It is difficult to account for its cultivation being neglected. In country gardens it is rarely to be found, although so healthful and nutritious; yet everyone should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

We suggest that you write the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for their bulletin No. 61 on asparagus culture.

The earlier you plant in the spring after the ground is settled and dried off the better, therefore get your order in to the nursery early for your trees, plants and vines.



Linnaeus Rhubarb—Pieplant

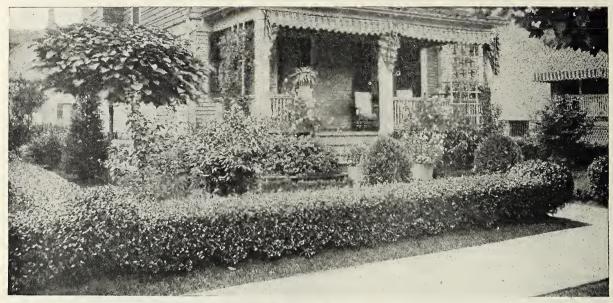
GREEN'S EVERGREENS AND HEDGES



Norway Spruce

This is the variety of evergreen usually sold for Christmas trees, and there is good profit in growing Norway spruce for this purpose, as they can be grown on waste land. When planted on the lawn or about the house as a single specimen Norway spruce is an elegant tree of lofty growth in pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, its lower branches sweeping the ground, when the tree attains

15 to 20 feet in height. I know of no more beautiful sight in nature than a Norway spruce tree with its branches bent down with a burden of snow. While the Norway spruce is attractive and conspicuous even as a small tree, it increases in beauty with every year of its life. It is during the winter months that the spruce is conspicuous upon the lawn. It will grow on all kinds of soil and under all conditions.



Hedge of California Privet, Not Excelled in Beauty

California Privet. The best of all hardy hedge plants. The city of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the most beautiful in the world. On almost every lot California privet hedges are planted to divide one lot from another. This privet hedge is also planted in front of most houses adjacent to the street. The privet hedge is easily kept at any height desired. This hedge holds its foliage nearly all winter. It is almost an evergreen.

California privet is used in place of wire and board fences, as it not only makes a more desirable and beautiful fence, but is considerably cheaper per foot. One of the big advantages of planting this bush as a hedge is that it can be trimmed at any time of the year and can be shaped to any shape desired. Where broad hedges are desired, two rows of bushes are usually set, these rows being planted one foot apart and the bushes being set one foot apart in each row. The bushes are not set opposite each other in the hedge, but are alternate so that the bushes come six inches apart in the hedge. Where a hedge of ordinary width is desired, the bushes are set ten inches apart in a single row. In addition to planting for hedging purposes the California privet makes a very desirable shrub when set as a single specimen.

Of late years, California privet has been the principal hedging plant. A hedge of this privet in front of the house is inexpensive and ornamental and is much cheaper than a fence.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

The beauty of evergreens is indisputable. Even in summer time the evergreens are as attractive as any tree, but it is in winter time particularly that the evergreen tree is fully appreciated. You will notice the beauty of evergreens in approaching the wild swamp lands where the deciduous trees, the maples, beeches, elms and birches look as though dead, whereas the evergreens scattered here and there revel in their beauty and give the woodland the appearance of life and vitality. If you had ever heard of a tree that holds its foliage bright and green throughout the winter months and should come upon a forest of them in midwinter, your surprise would be great.

Norway Spruce. This is the most desirable evergreen tree for all purposes and most popular. It is suitable for planting as an ornamental tree in groups around a large estate or park, as a windbreak to protect an orchard, farmhouse or other buildings, or as a hedge fence to divide fields.

It is extremely hardy and will grow in all kinds of soil and under all conditions. It is a very rapid grower, pyramidal in form. For a hedge higher than 4 or 5 feet, it is by all means the most desirable tree to use. These hedges can be grown to any height, even up to 20 or 30 feet. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge of this description will in cold states and cold seasons yield double the crop of sound fruit that it would if left exposed to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Where it is intended to keep the hedge to a height of four or five feet it must be pruned regularly twice each year. Once in June and again in October.

The Norway spruce comes from northern Europe where it attains a greater height than other forest trees, sometimes growing as high as 125 feet. But by shearing off the ends of the branches each season it can be dwarfed to any size that you may desire. It bears transplanting better than most evergreens and has greater endurance and ability to withstand severe climates. I do not favor transplanting large trees of Norway spruce or any other evergreen. Bear in mind that the smaller the evergreen tree the safer it is to transplant.

If any tree can be called "universal" the Norway spruce comes nearest to the requirements. It is extremely hardy and will grow on all kinds of soil and under all conditions. This tree will grow in crevices of rocks and on hillsides where it would be impossible for other trees to get necessary nourishment. While the Norway spruce is attractive and conspicuous even as a small tree, it increases in beauty with every year of its life. It is during the winter months that the spruce is conspicuous upon the lawn.

It can be planted when small as a border for large growing beds, or it can be planted at intervals along the borders of the flowering beds for winter ornament. When the snow covers the earth like a blanket the evergreen foliage of the Norway spruce brightens up the grounds and makes us forget

the dreariness of winter.



Dwarf Barberry as a Hedge Plant

Dwarf Barberry. (B. Thunbergii.) Very attractive, neat and dense in growth yet graceful because of its drooping branches. It produces yellow flowers in the summer which are followed by scarlet fruit, borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging throughout most of the winter. The leaves color to scarlet and gold. This is a very attractive shrub for planting as single specimens on or about a lawn, or for planting in the corners nearby the house or porch or along the base of the wall to take away the bleak, barren effect of the wall. Dwarf Barberry is also used extensively for planting on borders in connection with other shrubs, for owing to its dwarfish habit, if planted in the front of other shrubs, it takes away

any ragged effect, making only a mass of green visible to the eye. It is also used extensively for planting in the corners where sidewalks meet. For a hedge not over 2 or 3 feet high this makes a very desirable shrub. We recommend it highly.

Dwarf Barberry Not Subject to Rust.

It is only the common Barberry (Berberis vulgaris), and its horticultural varieties such as the purple-leaved one that are affected by the stem rust, Berberis Thunbergii being immune.

Green's Nursery Co.: I want to express to you my satisfaction with the results obtained from the nursery stock shipped to me last fall. The barberry bushes look as though they had been established several years. Robert A. Peck, Bridgeport, Conn.

The American Arbor Vitae

(Cedar) is a favorite evergreen. Its growth is not so rampant as to be objectionable, and yet it soon assumes a condition of great beauty, being attractive from the moment it is planted. The foliage is feathery and spraylike, becoming more dense after each pruning with shears. This evergreen seems to adapt itself to all locations but does especially well where the soil is moist.

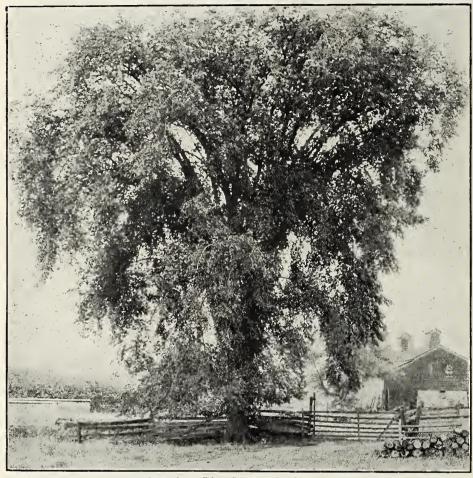
Norway Spruce is not excelled as an easily grown evergreen tree. Most people in planting evergreens want something that does not require much attention. The Norway spruce fills the bill in this respect and is an object of continuous delight. It varies in its color and appearance as the summer progresses, the new growth being of lighter hue, turning darker later in the season. Single specimens are attractive or groups. When covered with snow they are particularly admired. For hedging there are few trees superior to Norway spruce. It can be kept very low by continuous pruning, or if left unpruned it will make a windbreak which will almost throttle the hurricane.



Norway Spruce in Group, Most Beautiful

For Prices on All Evergreens and Hedges See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S ORNAMENTAL TREES



Green's Nursery Co.:

The trees I ordered of you came very promptly and what is more were in splendid shape despite the fact that they were enroute for eighteen days, and here is part of the secret, they were properly packed. I heeled them in and set out a few every day before going to the city and I do not think I ever saw trees so anxious to grow. They started to make root from the time I heeled them in, and started right off as soon as planted, and are growing beautifully. They were splendid trees and I am proud of them.

Some years ago I bought some American elm trees and planted in front of my city home. They are now sturdy and beautiful trees. I had planted trees there twice before but never could get them to live. It proved to me that Green's trees live.

At that time I also received as premium one Chas. A. Green grape. It was a small plant but grew to an immense vine, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is still growing.

I shall want some more trees this fall.

WM. L. TAYLOR, Virginia Beach, Va.

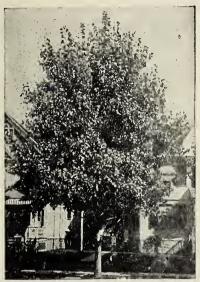
American Elm, Monarch of Trees

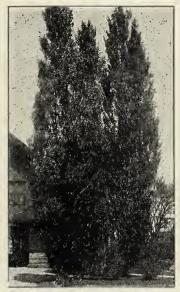
American Elm. The American elm is not only one of the most beautiful of our ornamental trees and one most easily transplanted and sure to live if properly treated, but also one of the longest lived, one that makes the least rubbish upon the lawn, and one that thrives in almost any soil. It will succeed in the swamp and on the hillside, or on the slopes of the mountain. Its timber is prized more highly each year, being hard and tough and taking a good polish. The shape of the elm is more often upright, but in many instances the tops are flat. Sometimes the branches extend nearly to the ground, while in other instances there is a tall trunk under the top, but however trained—and trees can be trained to grow in any method we may desire—it is an object of beauty. There are more elm trees planted along our streets and highways than any other one variety. This on account of its dense green foliage. They make very desirable lawn trees. One of the most characteristic and picturesque of our American trees.

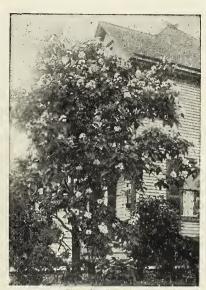
It has been declared by many, and particularly by European travelers, the most beautiful American tree. I do not know that they have the American elm in Europe. The European elm differs from the American elm.

The elm is a persistent grower. If our farms were abandoned my opinion is that they would soon be filled with an elm tree forest. I see evidence of this in the line fences bounding our farms, where the elm trees of late years have sprung up from seed and have made vigorous growth, adding greatly to the beauty of the landscape. In addition to its marvelous beauty the elm is valuable for its timber, which is hard and tough but somewhat liable to warp if not protected when curing or drying.

Notice the low price we have made for elm trees as given on the first pages of this catalog. When you can buy elm trees at the nursery for less than it costs to go into the woods and dig them, you are surely getting a bargain. I know of elm trees that could not be bought for a thousand dollars. These trees are so beautiful people go many miles out of their way to see them. The elm is a rapid grower and is a clean tree. It does not litter up the yard. When the Baltimore oriole builds its nest it looks around for an elm tree. The elm succeeds in almost all locations, in high and dry or in low, wet soil. It is a leader among the more beautiful of American forest trees.







Carolina Poplar

Lombardy Poplar

Hardy Catalpa

Carolina Poplar. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 feet during one season, and thus making fine avenues in a few years. It is very desirable at the road-side, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow in any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Very useful for planting as a screen to shut out unattractive buildings.

Lombardy Poplar. This is an old favorite. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiral form. Indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outline of most other trees.

"Jock, when ye hae naethin' else to do ye may be aye stickin' in a tree; it will be growin', Jock, when ye're sleepin'," said the old laird in "The Heart of Midlothian," and this advice is just as good today for every citizen who has access to a bit of ground, adds the Atlanta Constitution. All sentiment aside—for who can compute the value of cool shade, of the beauty of tree-tops against the sky, of leafy homes for songsters, or of happy play-places for children—what practical value have trees?

Green's Nursery Co.: Trees and shrubs arrived in good condition. My neighbors say they are the best trees they have seen come from any nursery. My neighbor liked the stock so well he had me make out an order for him. He says from now on Green's Nursery Company is going to get his orders. Daniel Egan, Syracuse, N. Y.

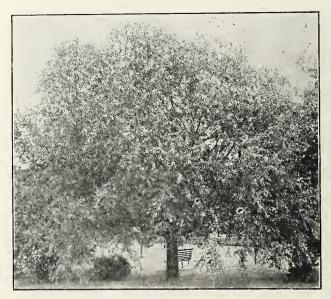
Prices in this catalog cancel all other prices in previous catalogs.

We have made it our business for over forty years to please the public and give them the very best we could produce in the way of plants, vines and trees. We have introduced valuable new varieties of fruits that are worth millions of dollars to the country. We offer to extend you courteous treatment coupled with the best service. Hardy Catalpa. (Speciosa.) One of the most showy flowering trees and is noted for its rapid and vigorous growth. Its foliage is heartshaped and downy. Its flowers are compound panicles, almost pure white, but tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. It is highly ornamental and useful. Its timber is highly prized for fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing marvelous durability. The catalpa tree can be made compact in its growth of head by shearing back the ends of the branches each year, a process which we advise with many kinds of ornamental trees and particularly with ornamental shrubs.

Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, described it as follows: "It looks like a production of the tropical zone, yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green; followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and blossoms, contrasting finely with its dark massive foliage."

In old times those who planted ornamental trees and shrubs scattered them here and there over the lawn, thus obstructing the lawn and defacing it. The modern idea is to group the shrubbery along the borders of the home grounds, thus leaving a large space for unbroken lawn. The contrast between an effective border of trees and shrubs lends attraction to the open space of lawn and makes it easy to mow the lawn by horsepower if it is large.

Plant at the rear of the border trees such as elm, maple, beech, basswood, or even poplar. In front of these plant the lower growing trees, such as Norway spruce, cedar and other evergreens. In front of these plant the high growing shrubs, and in front of these the low growing shrubs. Then if you wish to ornament further, you can introduce here and there in front of the border and connected with it beds of flowering plants. The perennial phlox is unexcelled for this purpose, and once planted the phlox will continue to blossom during the months of summer for ten years or more. If you catch on to this idea of ornamenting your home grounds you can make them beautiful at slight expense.



Golden Willow

Golden Willow.

can be grown as a shrub.

can be grown as a shrub.

This willow can be grown either as a tree or, by cutting back annually, It is especially desirable on account of its golden colored bark. It is conspicuous in all seasons, but particularly so in winter.

"ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE"

Trees spread beauty and comfort over any home. And what tribute to our soldier-dead can better "keep their memory green?"

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch. This noble tree is not only the most popular of weeping trees, but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

American Linden or Basswood. A rapid growing, large sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.



Green has a national reputation for selling trees TRUE TO NAME. There are many thousand orchards in every part of this country which give evidence of the fact that our vines, plants and trees are TRUE TO NAME.

Purple Leaved Beech. This blood-leaved tree possesses all the qualifications of an ordinary beech, and in addition has beautiful red leaves which continue red throughout the season.

Green's Nursery Co.: The fruit trees and shrubs have arrived. I wish to thank you for sending everything just as ordered. They are the finest trees I ever set out. W. H. Hunt, Titusville, Pa.

White Flowering Horse Chestnut. Be a auwhen in bloom. In early spring these trees are completely covered with white flowers.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut. A very beautiful tree with deep green foliage and showy red flowers; is not as rapid a grower as the White Horse Chestnut.

Purple Leaved Plum. (Prunus Pissardi.) There is no hardy foliage tree grown that can compare with the Prunus Pissardi. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this.

Plants and trees with bright crimson foliage are exceedingly attractive when planted alone or with a group of trees or shrubs. Perhaps none of these highly ornamental trees excels in beauty the blood leaved plum or purple leaved plum, (Prunus Pissardi.)

English Oak. The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading slow growth.

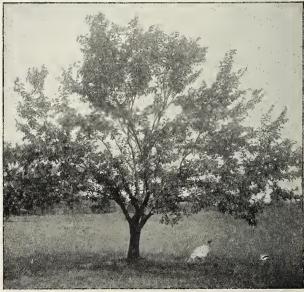
American Red Oak. Large size, rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

Green's Nursery Co.: The hundred golden willows received and they are large and beautiful. O. G. Everett, Decatur, Michigan.

Russian Mulberry. Desirable for ornament and shade. A favorite on account of its beautiful cut foliage and fruit. A worthy tree for ornament. The berries have some medicinal properties. It is an abundant bearer and bears at an early age. The fruit ripens and falls off daily, often continuing to ripen and fall for three or four weeks.

Poultry are very fond of the mulberry, and thrive on it. It is a well shaped and attractive tree with attractive foliage. I advise every reader to have a few Russian mulberries growing on his place, not only for its beauty and shade but for it fruit. Many people enjoy eating the fruit, and it may be made into pies and sauces where other berry fruit is scarce.

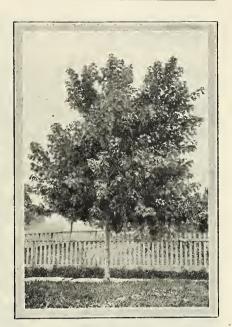
One large mulberry tree will furnish, perhaps, ten bushels or more of mulberries, which cost absolutely nothing, since the tree itself is beautiful and furnishes an attractive shade.



Russian Mulberry







Norway Maple

Sugar Maple or Rock Maple

Silver Maple

Norway Maple. If you see in your walks or drives a maple tree with roundish and appearance, with an abundance of broad and bright green leaves, you may suspect that you are looking upon a Norway maple, which is quite distinct from the sugar maple which is more upright in growth. The bark of the Norway maple is smoother and the tree is inclined to have a straighter growth of trunk. It is one of the hardiest ornamental shade trees, and one of the most beautiful. A noble variety both in growth and form. Very popular for shade and ornament and with its broad, showy leaves has many admirers.

The Norway maple is the most vigorous grower of all the maples. There is no tree more extensively used for the ornamentation of public highways in cities and villages than the Norway maple. It is one of the hardiest of trees, succeeding anywhere. It is easily transplanted.

Do not think that you can save time by planting overlarge trees of the Norway maple or of other ornamental trees. My experience is that trees of moderate size are most desirable for planting upon the margin of streets or as ornaments of your home grounds. Trees of moderate size can be shipped and transplanted with little risk of loss. They should be planted a little deeper than you would plant an apple or pear tree. The branches should be cut back about half their length the same as we advise for fruit trees.

length the same as we advise for fruit trees.

Norway maple is entirely distinct from sugar maple, differing from it in many ways but particularly in forming a more dense and compact head. It is a faster grower than the sugar maple.

Ash Leaved Maple (or Box Elder). A fine rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Green's Nursery Co: I received the silver maple trees as ordered and they are doing splendidly. I would to like have your catalog by return mail. Mrs. Margaret O'Hare, Wilmerding, Pa.

Silver Maple. (Scarlet Maple.) This is a very beautitiful ornamental tree and is in great demand for street, lawn and park planting. It is one of the easiest trees to transplant and a remarkably fast grower, thrives equally well in well drained or low swampy locations. The foliage is of an attractive, silvery color and the tree is bell shaped.

Sugar or Rock Maple. This native tree of ours is a universal favorite for street planting, and a desirable one everywhere.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab. A sturdy hardy and of medium size, flowers large, double, resembling double pink roses; are very fragrant when in bloom, looks like mammoth rose bush, blooms young.

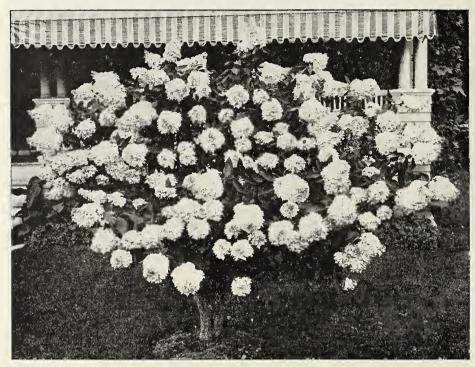
Mountain Ash. A very beautiful and desirable tree for lawn planting. Bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are conspicuous and handsome.

Flowering Thorns. The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn and will thrive in any dry soil.

We offer Paul's Double Scarlet and Double White Thorns.

Catalpa Bungei. (Umbrella Catalpa.) This tree is grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet, and makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. It is hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. One of the most antique trees dcsirable for lawn, park or cemetery planting. The leaves are large, heartshaped, glossy, dccp green.

GREEN'S ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



Green's Nursery Co.: The nursery trees that I purchased of you last spring have proved A1. I only lost one out of 140 and that one was injured after setting. The trees have grown so this summer they look as though it were their second year. I am more than pleased with the trees and take the greatest pleasure in recommending Green's Nursery Company. The trees were received in excellent condition. Please send me one of your 1921 catalogs. T. E. Turner, Fair Haven, N.Y.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Hardy Hydrangea. (Paniculata Grandiflora.) "It beats the world," says Green. We urge our friends to plant the hydrangea. There is nothing that will gratify you, who love beautiful objects, more. It is a fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high. Plant it for the following reasons: It is hardy, enduring the severest winters out doors without protection. It is easily transplanted, not one in a thousand dying; never fails to blossom the first year planted; no matter how small the plant, it immediately buds out in great profusion of flowers, many of them as large as the head of a full grown child. It is thus attractive immediately after planting, gaining in beauty for ten or twenty years if properly pruned. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower, a single blossom remaining in beauty for a month. When the specimens first open about July 10, they are a greenish white, later they turn to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink. The hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground, the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season. It can be grown in tree form. To get the best results, make the soil rich. It will grow anywhere and on any soil. There is no plant on earth that I can recommend with greater confidence than the hydrangea. C. A. Green.

Hydrangea Arborescens.

resembling snowball, but larger.

Blossoms from early June through August.

(Hills of Snow.)

Blooms very large size,

Perfectly hardy bush.

We are large growers of hydrangea P. G., dwarf barberry, purple barberry, California privet, the beautiful Dorothy Perkins pink rambler rose, Carolina and Lombardy poplar, Norway maple, American elm, Norway spruce, catalpa, golden willow, Russian mulberry, black walnut, butternut, asparagus, rhubarb and sage. Attractive prices will be made to those desiring to plant in larger lots than prices are given for in this catalog. Write us.

MOCK ORANGE

I know of no hardy plant which will come nearer caring for itself than the Mock Orange. It is a beautiful shrub, and on fertile soil it takes grace from the height of six to eight feet, but this and all shrubs can be dwarfed or kept down as low as desired by annual pruning. This pruning should be done early in the spring before the leaves appear. Do not forget that you can make any shrub, vine or tree whether fruit or ornamental as low growing and dense as you desire, by annually cutting back the branches. You will see how easily you can keep a hedge at a certain low height. You can dwarf any shrubbery by treating it the same as you would a hedge plant which is pruned twice a year, but once a year will be enough for the shrubbery or trees.

I have the mock orange growing by my porch. Its fragrance wafts in through my open window and it fills my porch as I sit there reading or talking. I have also several specimens in the beds of shrubbery bordering the lawn. C. A. Green.

Hydrangea the Most Showy Shrub

If you, kind reader, could see the floral display of hardy hydrangeas under ordinary cultivation at Green's Nursery farm near Rochester, N. Y., we are sure you would go into spasms of delight as I did and as my office superintendent did when we saw this momentous floral display, which is something beyond anything I ever expected to see on earth. Many of these blossoms were much larger than my head. Think of this! These fields of bloom commence to blossom in August and continue to bloom until snow flies in early winter. Then they may be cut off and used as ornaments upon the mantelpiece where they continue on exhibition all winter. What other flowering plant will do this?

Insects do not bite it. The hardest frosts of winter do not affect its growth. It is easy to transplant and needs no particular nursing. Taking it all in all I stake my reputation in saying that this Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora is the greatest of all flowering plants. I do not know whether our hydrangea plantations are from a superior strain. All I know is that these are the largest and finest blossoms I have seen, I have never seen anything that approached them in size, continuation of bloom and marvelous beauty. These plants at first are snow white. A little later they turn to a delicate pink, and in early winter are suffused with pink. The plants we have to offer

of this great hydrangea are the largest we have ever sold. C. A. Green.

Green the Tree Man. I have a special affection for the trees and plants which I produce. I associate with them and study their wants. It distresses me to see a tree slaughtered or marred. I am an enthusiast over new fruits and make a special study of varieties and the localities in which certain varieties best succeed and how far north varieties may be safely planted or how far south.

For forty years I was the publisher of the Fruit Grower, a monthly magazine having the largest number of subscribers of any similar publication ever published in this country or in Europe. In order to qualify myself for this important position as publisher and editor it was necessary that I should make a special study of tree and plant life.

Here is my answer to the question why is this thus, or why do trees and plants from certain nurseries thrive better than those from other nurseries. The answer is that trees from certain nurseries like Green's Nursery Co. are more scientifically grown and cared for. Further than this, greater care is taken in digging and packing and in pruning and planting. As president of Green's Nursery Co. I have felt toward my trees and plants something as a father would feel towards his children, therefore I am never more happy than when I see them prosper.



A corner of a field of hardy hydrangea at the propagating farm of Green's Nursery Co.



Golden Leaved Elder

Golden Leaved Elder. Charming effect. The best of all the colored-leaved shrubs. A plant of this bush in a bed, or a border, or on the lawn, is a conspicuous feature, the foliage being as yellow as gold. The white flowers in June and July are followed by black fruit in August and September. Prune the bushes hard in early spring and secure denser and brighter foliage. The lover of the beautiful in shrubbery will not overlook the Golden Leaved Elder in his spring or fall planting. No shrub will give greater character to a place. While the blossoms are possessed of great beauty, the bush is not dependent upon blossoms, since its foliage is its prime attraction. Imagine a bush growing in a bed with other shrubs, each leaf of which is almost as yellow as the yellowest rose, and you have the beautiful effect of this Golden Leaved Elder. As I saw them yesterday, the 13th of September, they looked to me like leaves of gold. It is the foliage of the Golden Elder that makes it so attractive rather than the blossoms, and yet elderberry blossoms are of themselves beautiful. A few plants of Golden Elder scattered along the border, mingled with other flowering plants and shrubs, are remarkably attractive to all who love the beautiful. It is easily transplanted and succeeds everywhere without petting and does not sucker like other elders. C. A. Green.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. Unlike any other flowering shrubs, blossoms resemble a cloud of smoke. Much admired and conspicuous in flower, and also pretty on account of its foliage in autumn. Height 5 to 7 feet.

Golden Bell. (Forsythia Viridissima.) Says spring is coming. This is the most beautiful of the very early spring blossoms. The flowers are bright yellow and especially attractive for decorating the home during the first spring days when flowers of all kinds are scarce. Golden Bell is a fine, hardy shrub and a great favorite for beautifying the home grounds. Height 5 to 8 feet. It is a native of China and Japan.

Butterfly Bush. This name was given it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. This shrub, planted either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, making a handsome bush of about four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is often ten inches long. A single plant will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes the first season, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. It blossoms from early summer till frost.

Nothing beautifies a home more than hardy vines. Remember this in making up the nursery order. Half a dozen different vines planted about the dwelling can be made to produce a shower of flowers throughout the summer and fall.

Deutzia Candida. A valuable variety. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower. Flowers pure white, produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Deutzia. Pride of Rochester. Large, double white flowers, the back of petals being tinged with rose; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Deutzia Crenata Rosea. This is a variety that has very full double flowers which are white tinged with rose. The flowers are produced in great profusion in racemes from 4 to 5 inches long. Height 4 to 6 feet.



Deutzia Crenata Rosea

SPIRAEA

Unsurpassed in beauty. Elegant low shrubs of easy culture, very hardy and indispensable in every shrubbery. Very satisfactory for single or clumping effect and planted more largely than any other flowered shrub. We make a specialty of the following varieties and grow them by the thousand:

Spiraea Billardi. A great favorite. Produces beautiful rose colored flowers and blooms nearly all summer long. Suitable for moist or dry locations. Should be in every collection of shrubbery. In a selection of three or four shrubs we would not think of omitting the Spiraea. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Red coated. Dwarf-Bush 15 to 18 inches. Covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers.

Spiraea Callosa Rosea. Red guard. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely; blooms nearly all summer. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Beautifying Home. The home grounds can be beautified without much expense or labor. Some skill is demanded in knowing where to plant shrubs and trees, where to have an open expanse of lawn, which is desirable and necessary, and where the driveway and walks can be best introduced.

We want to impress you with the fact that GREEN gives Real Value for the price you pay.

Flowering Shrubs. Thousands are being planted now where less than hundreds were a few years ago. Not only are the majority of the hardy shrubs suitable as individual plants around the house, but they are especially desirable for assortment clumping. Select two dozen, made up of spiraeas, weigelas, deutzias, barberries, dwarf and purple-leaved; golden elder and others. Set them in a bed in one corner of the lawn, or any way not in straight rows, and you will have an attractive spot from April until snow flies.



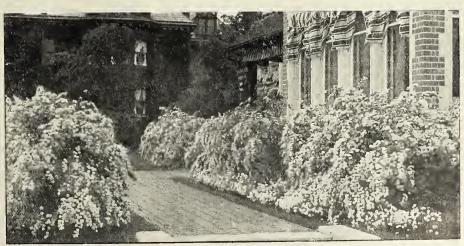
Spiraea Billardi

Green's Nursery Co.: I received my shrubbery yesterday. It was not so much as wilted. Please accept my thanks for your careful packing and prompt shipment. I will place another order with you next fall. I shall tell all my friends about your nursery. Mrs. J. H. P. Hand, Alexandria, Georgia.

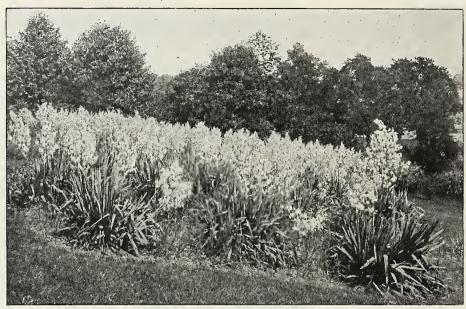
Spiraea Van Houttei.

White Queen. This is a well known spiraea. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. It is of a drooping habit, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet when matured, producing a profusion of white flowers in June.

Do not forget to include a number of ornamentals for the home grounds in your order when making up your list for spring planting.



Spiraea Van Houttei



A Bed of Yucca. Foliage like Century Plant

Yucca Filamentosa. I know of no flowering plant more showy. It is a gorgeous grower and endures the most severe winters without protection. It blossoms year after year for a lifetime, and its blossoms look like white lily blossoms. Nothing will give your place such a tropical look as will the hardy Yucca. Go where you may through the south you will find the Yucca blooming profusely not only in the gardens but in the fields or growing wild. This Yucca is entirely self-caring, enduring the severest winters, and never fails to blossom on my grounds at Rochester, New York. Its leaves resemble those of the century plant. The Yucca would be valuable if it did not bloom at all since its foliage is so peculiar and attractive. It sends out strong shoots something like the century plant and continues in blossom a long time in mid-summer. You can plant it as a single plant in your bed of shrubs or flowers or in a bed. Probably not one of your neighbors will have this peculiar plant as but few people seem to know about it or appreciate its beauty. Do not fail to plant this beautiful Yucca

Dwarf Barberry. (B. Thunbergii.) King of autumn tints. In fall every leaf like a rose. This is the very best hedge shrub for a low hedge 2 to 3 feet in height. The foliage is brilliant green in summer, taking on the most glowing colors from early autumn until December, and after the leaves fall the branches are covered with crimson berries which hang until March or April. It is also a desirable shrub to plant against the foundation of a house or in front of other taller-growing shrubs to take away the bare effect of the stems of the tall shrubs at the bottom.

Green's Nursery Co.: This will acknowledge receipt of the shrubs sent me recently. I am happy to say they arrived in excellent condition and seem to be thriving immensely. They are by far the best plants I have seen come to this locality and I shall not hesitate to recommend your concern to any prospective purchaser. Also accept thanks for the liberal quantity of privet sent. When I am again in the market I know where I shall buy.

Wm. Sellers, Jr., Holyoke, Mass.

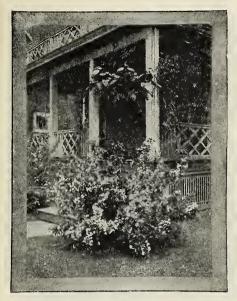
Green's Hardy Yucca occupies a commanding place in beds or borders. It has a tropical appearance. It is not so widely known as many other flowering shrubs. Possibly it will attract more attention on your home grounds than almost any other. It is an evergreen plant continuing its century-plant likeness perfectly throughout the winter, no matter how severe the winter may be. The beautiful white clusters of flowers appear on high stalks, often four feet high, making an attractive feature on a lawn when planted in groups, giving the place a prosperous look.

Tree Cranberry. Hardy as a rock and most desirable, combining the ornamental showy and its beautiful fruit clings to the branches in winter.

Snowball. (Viburnum.) A well known favorite shrub, with globular clusters of white flowers the latter part of May. This good old early and sure flowering shrub is planted perhaps more extensively than any other. It is found in every collection in the gardens of the rich as well as the poor.



Snowball Bush







Weigela

Althea

Syringa (Mock Orange)

The Weigela. For the porch side. The Weigela is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large, trumpet-shaped and are borne in great profusion. We offer them in colors, red, pink and white. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath the abundance of flowers which cover the entire branches. Height 6 to 8 feet. Adapted to all soils.

(Rose of Sharon or Hibiscus.) One of the most Althea. showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large bell-shaped, double flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. It can of course be kept smaller by pruning. We have pink, white, red and purple. They are very hardy, easily cultivated, and will bloom until their growth is cut short by frost. Next to hydrangea P. G. possibly, the althea is the best fall-flowering of the brown for growing shrubs. In adulting the double red of the hardy free-growing shrubs. In addition to double red, double white, double pink and white (or two-color) and double purple we offer white and rosy red in single blossoms. At date of writing this, November 5th, these althea are in full bloom and are a beautiful sight.

There is a dearth of fall-flowering shrubs noted everywhere therefore the althea and other fall-flowering shrubs are being sought. Golden bell, spiraea Van Houttei, spiraea callosa rosea, snowball, hydrangea and the altheas will give you continuous bloom from early spring until late fall.



Japan Quince. (Cydonia Japonica.) Prince of early reds—one of the earliest of May blossoms, has long been a favorite. This shrub filled with bright red blossoms almost before the leaves appear looks as though on fire, a veritable burning bush. It is rather dwarfish in growth, therefore should be planted in front of a collection of shrubs.

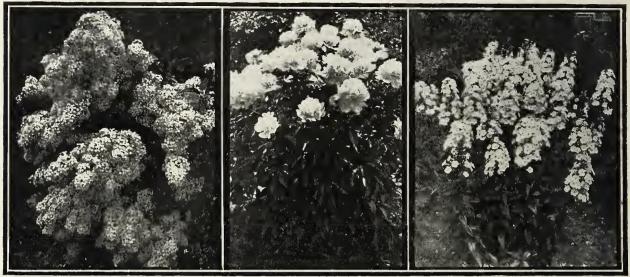
(Mock Orange.) Flowers white, deliciously Syringa. perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling orange blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower.

Form large-sized shrubs 12 to 15 feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. Flower in June.

GROWING FRUIT TREES ALONG LINE FENCES

Many years ago I bought a ten acre lot in the suburbs of Rochester. About the first thing I did to improve this property was to plant pear trees along the line fences, occupying about half of the line fence space with standard pear trees. These pear trees were planted about four feet from the line fences. They received no cultivation but have been growing in the sod for about ten years, yielding more or less fruit every year. This year these pear trees have borne more fruit than in any other one year. We have been marketing the Clapp's Favorite which ripens earliest, then later the Bartlett and still later will come the Anjou, which comes very near being an early winter pear. We have received \$52.00 for the Clapp's Fayorite and Bartlett. While these pear trees occupy but a small portion of the ten acres and really do not take up any of the proper land, the income from this planting is satisfactory and amounts to almost as much as could be secured from ten acres well devoted to corn or some other grain. While the pears growing in sod as stated are of marketable size they are not so large as they would have been had they been cultivated.

This year the owner of adjoining land complained that branches of the pear trees were growing over his land. He said he thought he ought to have some of the pears. I was perfectly willing he should have all he could use, therefore he picked about three bushels and disposed of them in one way or another. He asked what his rights were as regards these pear trees, branches of which leaned over his land. I told him he had the right to cut off every branch of the pear trees that grew over his land, and that he had the right to dig a trench on his land along the line of his fence cutting off all roots that grew on his land.—C. A. Green



Lilac

Paeonies

Phlox (Everflowering Perennial)

Lilac—Vulgaris. (Common Purple Lilac.) The well known, old-fashioned variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant, purple. Height about 6 feet.

Lilac—Villosa. A most pleasing variety of lilac, differing in foliage and blossom from all other lilacs—a great favorite with us. Flowers abundant, large clusters, latest to bloom of all lilacs. Height 5 to 7 fect.

Lilac—Alba. (Common White Lilac.) A very desirable contrast to the purple. Those who have one should have the other. Height 5 to 6 feet.

Lilacs—New French Varieties. We have a large assortment of both single and double flowering varieties in the following colors: violet, purple, white, red, blue, deep rose and blue carmine. When ordering state whether double or single varieties are wanted and what color. Owing to the fact that our supply of these new French varieties is very limited, we reserve the right, in case we are out of the color ordered, to substitute a color or shade that is similar to the one ordered.

There is not one shade tree planted where a hundred should be planted or a thousand, and yet to hear some people talk you would think that people were crazy to plant vines, shrubs and trees, and that tree planting is overdone.

Anchusa. (The Heavenly-Blue Flower.) This is one of the very choicest hardy border plants, growing from 4 to 6 feet with good culture. It is fully covered with pure blue flowers an inch in diameter, which are of a surpassing beauty and loveliness. It flowers in May, lasting about two months in bloom.

Paeonies. These beautiful flowers rival the rose in beauty. They require no protection, come up every season, and can be left in the ground indefinitely.

With all deference to the claims for favorite garden plants and hardy perennials there are few other flowers to compete in magnificence of bloom, size, color or fragrance with the paeony.

C. A. Green's Collection of Mixed Colors. Our C. A. Green has a choice collection of paeonies, a great mixture of colors, all beautiful beyond our ability to express. He has searched far and wide for rare varieties and those possessing the greatest beauty of bloom and vigor of growth. In it are the various colors from white to different shades of pink, purple, crimson and salmon color. We have been propagating from the plants growing on Mr. Green's private grounds and have had a good supply of these rare varieties. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety by the roots, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we recommend to you Green's pink, white and red varieties described on this page.

Green's Pink Paeonies. In addition to our mixed colors we have a large collection of beautiful pink paeonies. These paeonies are not surpassed in size or brilliancy of color.

Green's Red Paeonies. A beautiful shade of red paeony, very desirable for planting with the white varieties, and indispensable in any collection.

Green's White Paeonies.

beauty, size of blossom and vigor.

These white paeonies are unsurpassed for

Green's Two-Color Paeonies.

GREEN'S HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS AND BULBS



A Bunch of Gladiolus Blossoms

Gladiolus. This is one of the best bulbs for summer flowering. Its cultivation is very simple, as it will thrive in ordinary garden soil. It makes a splendid effect when planted among roses, paeonies and shrubbery. No flower that I think of is so suitable for decorative purposes. A spike cut when the first flower opens will bloom in water just as well as on the plant, and a great deal better in a dry time. It takes from ten days to two weeks for a spike to bloom to the top. Few things are more salable than flowers. The sight of them creates a demand. They are needed for so many purposes now, and so many more would be used if they could be had, that thousands of women might earn money by growing them for sale, especially if they live near a town or on a well-traveled road. Not only this, but as soon as one commences to raise flowers he has a market for plants and bulbs that he never dreamed of.

Gladioli are of the simplest culture. Plant at any time from April to July in any fairly good soil, well spaded. Set in rows three inches apart, or in masses six inches apart each way. Plant in full sun if possible, and stir the soil frequently to attract and retain the moisture. They bloom from July to October. After fall frosts, lift the bulbs and after removing the tops let them dry for two or three weeks in any airy position under cover. Then, after removing the roots, store them in a cellar, or any cool, dry place away from frost, for planting again the following spring. By observing these directions one lot of bulbs will last a lifetime. New bulblets will also form and can be taken off the old bulbs and planted carefully and in their turn will make nice bulbs that will blossom.

Perennial Phlox. Conquers by its beauty and long blooming season. They succeed in almost any position and flower from early July to late

autumn. In order to continue their flowering until late autumn it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. For early flowers some plants can be left unpinched.

C. A. Green's Collection of Mixed Colors. C. A. Green president of Green's Nursery Company, has for many years been collecting the most beautiful varieties of phlox. This collection consists of practically all known colors, shades and combinations of colors. These are planted in Mr. Green's garden, and from a distance this mass of bloom resembles massed flowers of the rhododendron. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety from the plant, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we refer you to Green's red, white and pink varieties described on this page. See illustration on page 56.

Green's Red Phlox. A very beautiful shade of dark red, making a fine combination with the red.

Green's White Phlox. These beautiful white phlox are unsurpassed in beauty. The plumes or masses of white blossoms are from 6 to 12 inches long on each branch, and there are from 5 to 10 branches on each plant.

Green's Pink Phlox. These are of a beautiful shade of brilliant pink. No garden is complete without them.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

As I look out of my office window August 23d I see an expanse of pink and white phlox, most entrancing. This is my phlox garden. If I were asked to name the flowering plant that is most satisfactory to the average man and woman of the earth I would say it is the perennial phlox. It commences to bloom the latter part of July, is at the height of its growing about the middle of August, but continues to display its beauties until the early fall frosts. No other plant makes such a continuous show of brilliant flowers. No plant is so easily cared for. It has no insect enemies. It is never winter killed.

cared for. It has no insect enemies. It is never winter killed. Taking it all in all, it is unsurpassed as an easily produced decoration of the lawn. It is attractive when planted in a bed or along the walls of the dwelling, or scattered here and there along the margin of the lawn. It seems to be in place wherever you put it. Once planted the flowers continue to bloom for many years, new growth springing up from the roots each spring. After the plants have grown in one space for several years they can be taken up and divided, thus making of one old plant perhaps from four to six new plants. The transplanting can be done in the fall or any time in the spring. C. A. Green.

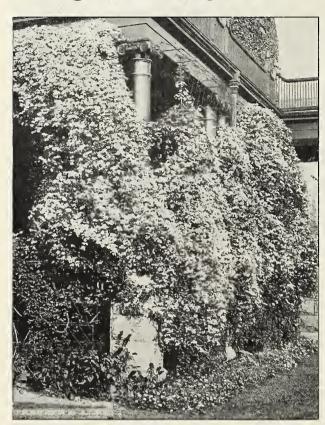
Dahlias. By all means plant some dahlias. An old-fashioned flower producing a very desirable effect when planted with roses, bulbs or shrubs. We have a good assortment of colors.

Ostrich Plume. The New Ornamental Grass (Eulalia).

Is nearly as beautiful as ostrich plume feathers when in blossom. Plumes will keep for months or years, drying like feathers. Valuable as a decoration for mantelpiece, sideboard or piano.

Get the Best—They Cost Less. Start Right, Buy of Green, the Grower.

GREEN'S FLOWERING VINES



Clematis Paniculata in Blossom

Clematis Paniculata. This beautiful clematis rapid-growing, hardy, easy-to-transplant, flowering vine. Its beauty is indescribable. It commences to grow very early in the spring and blooms profusely in the late fall. If you can plant only one vine, plant the Clematis Paniculata. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, borne in large clusters. Plant is a strong, quick grower. Plants set in April or May bloom the next fall.

Jackmanni Clematis. Flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. An abundant bloomer.

Green's Nursery Co.: I want a very nice purple clematis Jackmanni. I have seen a good many around the country and those who have them all tell me they came from you originally. You have a fine reputation all over for quality of goods. I am a traveling agent and see lots of shrubs and plants in my travels. C. J. Merrill, Toledo, Ohio.

Virginia Creeper. (American Ivy or Woodbine.) can Ivy. Fine for trellises where a rapid growing vine is needed.

Dutchman's Pipe. This is an attractive vine of rapid growth. The foliage is light green and the yellowish brown flowers are pipe shaped.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) This is one of the most beautiful ivies and the latest acquisition. It is a rapid grower and clings tenaciously to brick or stone walls, requiring no artificial fastening or training. A single vine may in time cover the entire side of a house or church. It is hardy and thrives almost everywhere.

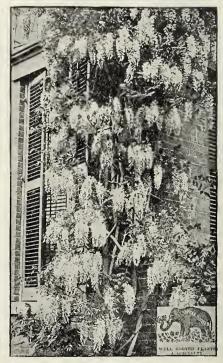
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. An almost everof the greatest value, being hardy and of strong growth. The flowers are fragrant, of a pure white changing to yellow, resembling a Cape Jasmine in odor, and produced in profusion from May to December.

Trumpet Vine. A grand old favorite, hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet blossoms in August. Fine for covering old tree stumps and verandas, or for growing as single specimens. It is very hardy and will thrive everywhere.

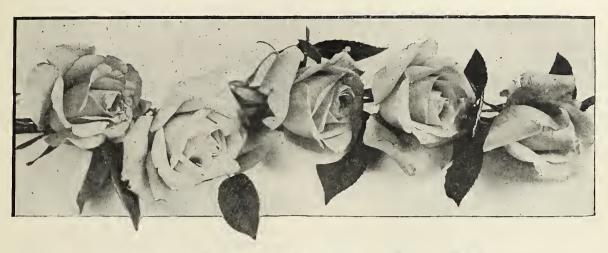
Chinese Purple Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of climbing plants. Blooms in July. Flowers a beautiful purple.

Chinese Blue Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May, June and in autumn.

Chinese White Wistaria. Similar to Chinese Blue. Flowers a pure white.



Chinese Wistaria



GREEN'S ROSE BUSHES

Dorothy Perkins. (Climber.) A most valuable Pink Rambler Rose. Flowers are very double, fragrant, of large size, usually two inches across and borne in loose clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; the buds are remarkably handsome.

White Perkins. White flowering form of the well-known Dorothy Perkins.

Excelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins. Very double crimson, produced in large trusses.

Frau Karl Druschki. (Snow Queen.) The finest white rose. It is marvelous in its beauty in half opened bud and in the pure white of the full opened bloom.

General Jacqueminot.

als, globular with high center.

Deep, brilliant shaded crimson, with large pet-

Magna Charta. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful pink, suffused with carmine.

Lady Gay. Clusters of bright shell-pink flowers, shading rose.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, produced in great abundance early in the season.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe.

Tennessee Belle. Bright rosy-pink; vigorous climber and generous bloomer; one of the most beautiful of the hardy climbers.

Multiflora Japonica. Single white flowers in showy clusters, one of the most useful of the single roses. Inclined to climb.

Multiflora Rose. Formerly called by us Live Forever. The name of this rose is given it on account of its marvelous yield of roses every

year in spite of frost and fungus, insect pests or other calamities. Nothing interferes with its multitudinous bloom. It is pink in color and is highly attractive in bud or bloom. It is the most vigorous grower of all roses, often growing to a height of six feet. The heading back of roses should be done in July.

Moss Roses. Old favorites. Especially pretty when in bud. We offer these in white roses

Crimson Rambler. A climbing rose of unusual attraction. Very hardy. Vigorous in growth, having grown 8 to 10 feet in a season. Produces a profusion of blossoms, having been known to produce 300 blossoms on one shoot. The Crimson Rambler is especially adapted for covering trellises. Its cluster form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which make this rose an assured favorite.

White Rambler. Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure

Blue Rambler. (Veilchenblau.) This is a new rambler rose, producing flowers of a pale very hardy and distinctively a novelty.

White Baby Rambler. Flowers are borne in clusters. Fragrant, very ornamental.

Pink Rambler. Has all the characteristics of the Crimson Rambler. Clusters of double pink flowers.

Paul Neyron. Flower of immense size, one of the largest grown and one of the finest; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) Recommended for its free flowering qualities and beautiful white and delicate pink blossoms.

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL OR PARCEL POST

Parcel Post is a very desirable method of delivery for patrons living at some distance from an express office, but we do not recommend it to our patrons where their express office is not too far away, because the trees and bushes that we offer by parcel post are smaller than those we can send by express and freight. To those residing near or reasonably near an express office we recommend the larger size trees offered in the body of the catalog, but to those living at some great distance from the express office, or in states far distant from our nurseries like the Pacific coast states, to which the express charges would be excessive, the convenience of having the trees delivered directly to your door makes up for the difference in size of the trees and bushes.

Below is a list of the items which we can send by parcel post. Do not order stock to come by parcel post that is not listed on this page. See body of catalog for general list of fruit, shade and evergreen trees, also shrubs, and varieties not mentioned in this list, that we send by express and freight, also for description of the plants, etc., offered in this list by parcel post.



STANDARD
APPLES: Delicious, Duchess of
Oldenburg,
Green's Baldwin,
Jonathan, King,
McIntosh, Northern Spy, Pound
Sweet, Red Astra-

chan, R. I. Greening, Wealthy, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent, 65 cents each.

DWARF APPLES: Baldwin, Delicious, Duchess of Oldenburg, McIntosh, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent, \$1.00 each.

PEACHES: Elberta, J. H. Hale, Carman, 60 cents each.

STANDARD PEARS: Anjou, Bartlett, B. Bosc, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Seckel, 90 cents each.

CHERRY TREES: Green's Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Montmorency, Early Richmond, 90 cents each.



DWARF PEARS: Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Lawrence, Seckel, Wilder Early, Worden Seckel. Well-grown trees, suitable for garden, orchard or dwarf hedge, 1½ feet to 2½ feet in height, 50 cents each.



STRAWBERRIES: Corsican, Gibson, Parson's Beauty, Brandywine, Woodrow, 53 cents per 10, \$2.75 per 100.

New Prolific, Kellogg's Premier, Neverfail (Fallbearing), 78 cents per 10, \$4.25 per 100.

CURRANTS, strong two-year plants: Red Cross and Diploma, 25 cents each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES, strong two-year plants: Downing, 43 cents each, \$3.30 per 10, \$23.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES: Herbert and Cuthbert, the best red varieties for home and market. Plum Farmer, the best black. Columbian, the best purple, 85 cents per 10, \$6.00 per 100. Syracuse (red) and Honeysweet (black), 65 cents each, \$5.25 per 10.

BLACKBERRIES: Blowers Blackberry, the leading good thimble berry, \$1.10 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

GRAPE VINES: Concord and Worden, (black), Niagara, (white), Lucile and Regal, (red), 53 cents each, \$4.30 per 10. Caco, (red), \$1.03 each, \$9.30 per 10.

ASPARAGUS, strong two-year plants. We specialize in asparagus growing and can more than please you. Palmetto and Conovers, 65 cents per 10, \$2.75 per 100.

RHUBARB, splendid roots, 18 cents each, \$1.30 per 10, \$10.50 per 100.

SAGE, well-rooted plants. Everyone needs a few plants, 11 cents each, 90 cents per 10, \$6.25 per 100.

GLADIOLUS. Our usual splendid mixture of colors, \$1.00 per 10, \$4.50 per 100.

DAHLIAS. In colors, 41 cents each, \$3.60 per 10.

PERENNIAL PHLOX in pink and white, 26 cents each; \$2.10 per 10, \$17.00 per 100.

RAMBLER ROSES: Dorothy Perkins (pink), Excelsa (red), White Baby, Crimson Rambler, 75 cents each. OTHER ROSES: Frau Karl (white), Magna Charta and Paul Neyron (pink), 90 cents each.

WE DO NOT OFFER Flowering Shrubs or Evergreens to be sent by parcel post, but have many thousands, large size, suitable for express and freight orders.

We Will Accept Orders to go by Parcel Post of \$1.00 and up, but cannot fill orders to go by express or freight of less amount than \$3.00.

Canadian Orders must be sent by express or freight.

All prices on this page are for goods, postage prepaid by us.

Fruit Growers' Implements For Sale GARDEN TOOLS, WHILE THEY LAST



No. 4 PLANET JR.—Combined hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator, and plow. Price complete \$11.50.

No. 31 PLANET JR.—Combined seeder and wheel hoe. Price complete \$9.50.

No. 12 PLANET JR.—Double wheel hoe, cultivator and plow, steel frame, steel wheel. Price \$8.50.

No. 18 PLANET JR.—Single wheel hoe, steel frame, steel wheel. Price \$6.50.

GREEN'S O. K. BARREL SPRAY PUMP—Large and efficient. Price \$18.00.

GREEN'S COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP—Price

KNAPSACK SPRAYER—No. 331, copper tank. Price \$16.00.

WOOD VENEER TREE PROTECTORS—Soak the protectors in water before using to prevent their cracking. Prices: \$4.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 500; \$25.00 per 1000.

STANDARD TREE PRUNERS—Good as new but a little shop worn. State whether you desire long or medium long handle. Handles vary from 4 to 12 feet in length. Bargain price \$2.00 each. See illustration.

FRUIT GROWERS' FAVORITE PRUNING SAW—8 ft. handle, prunes branches while standing on the ground. Price \$2.50.

HOME EVAPORATOR—with 8 trays. Can be used on any cook stove. Price \$10.00.

GREEN'S APPLE PARER, CORER, AND SLICER, all in one, money-saving implement. Price \$2.00.

LEVIN TREE AND GRAPE PRUNER—Price \$1.25 postpaid.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—1-lb. cakes. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

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CHERRY PITTERS—Bargain price for goods little shop worn. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

PEACH PITTERS—Bargain price for goods little shop worn. Price 85c. postpaid.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—1 gallon cans. Price \$1.60 express.

BOROWAX—1 qt. cans. A preventive of peach and apple borers. Price 60c. express.

SCALECIDE—Best spray for San Jose Scale and other pests, by express. 1 quart can 60c., 1 gallon can \$1.75

LEG BANDS FOR POULTRY—85c. per 100 postpaid.



This photograph tells how home sales of fruits and farm supplies may be sold at home on the farm in front of the farm house. Hundreds of carloads of fruits have thus been sold directly to the consumer the past year.

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WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

Green Acres Nurseries

ROSE WILLIAMS

Newark, Wayne County, New York

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. Strong Plants from the Open Field. Samples on Request

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Milfoil, white	Bell Flower, white
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Mad Wort, yellow	Pink Daisy
ANTHEMIS Tinctoria 7.00	PHYSALIS Francheti 8.00
Marguerite, yellow	Lantern Plant
ANCHUSA Italica Dropmore 8.00	PRIMULA Vulgaris 8.00
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Gold Medal Hybrids 9.00	Red-hot Poker
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DIELYTRA Exima	the state of the s
DIGITALIS Gloxinflora Mixed 7.00	GERMANICA, mixed\$ 3.00
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EULALIA Gracillima 7.00	BLACK PRINCE, dark purple 4.00
Uniritta	CELESTA, blue 5.00
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OEUOTHERA yellow 8.00	GOLDEN HARVEDI, Diusii, Creamy
	center 25.00
Missourianeus	center 25.00
Missouriensus PACHYSANDRA Terminalis 8.00	center

A shorter list than last fall, as sales were unusually heavy. But the list for Fall 1921 will be much larger, as it will include all it did this fall, and many more; some rare varieties.

PERENNIALS

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44.

Green Acres Nurseries

ROSE WILLIAMS

Newark, Wayne Co., New York



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Be sure to give name of Express Office if desired by Express; or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post-Office Address.								
	By Express to Express Co Railroad.							
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QUANTITY	. NAMES OF VARIETIES	CLASS State whether Apple, Cherry, Pear, Peach, etc.	SIZE OR AGE	PRIC	E			
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Owing to the high cost of packing material and labor, we cannot fill orders for freight or express shipment amounting to less than \$3.00.

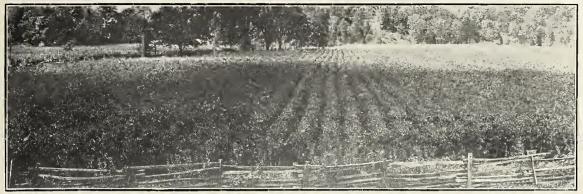
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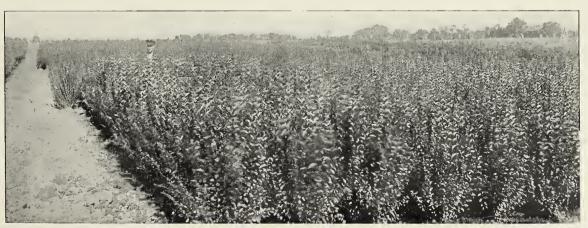
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